

Mortgage tax ceiling may go up to £35,000

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, is likely to raise the limit for mortgage tax relief from £30,000 to £35,000 in the Budget next month. But he may also limit such relief to the basic rate of income tax.

The move, which would clearly signal that a General Election is imminent, would be in response to discreet pressure from Downing Street.

Four years ago, in the March 1983 Budget, Mrs Thatcher persuaded Mr Lawson's predecessor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, to raise the ceiling for tax relief on mortgage interest to £30,000 from £25,000.

The higher tax relief limit would be part of a package designed both to provide election sweeteners for the voters and also to point up the economic policy differences between the Government and the opposition parties.

This will be achieved both through cuts in the basic rate of income tax, of at least 2p in the pound, and reductions in the higher rates, probably establishing a top marginal rate of income tax of 50 per cent.

But there is also a desire in

Conservative Party circles to underscore the Government's reputation as the party for home owners.

The average mortgage for the whole of the country is still below the present £30,000 limit for mortgage interest relief. But in Greater London, the average mortgage is more than £40,000 and in the rest of the South-east it is above £33,000.

Perhaps more significantly, the average mortgage for first-time buyers in Greater

London rose above £30,000 last year.

It takes 9,165 hours of work to pay for an average house in Britain, according to a Nationwide Building Society survey.

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London rose above £30,000 last year.

Because there are wide regional variations in mortgages — ranging from an average of less than £20,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside to more than £40,000 in Greater London — the cost of raising the mortgage tax relief limit would be modest.

Treasury estimates suggest that raising the limit from £30,000 to £35,000 would cost only £100 million in the next financial year. This would be less than the £270 million saving to the Exchequer from restricting relief to the basic rate of income tax.

Economists, including Treasury officials, have argued against any raising of the mortgage tax relief ceiling, partly because it will encourage a greater diversion of

funds into residential property, rather than productive investment, and partly because it is likely to accentuate regional house price disparities, which make it difficult for workers to move to prosperous parts of the country.

The possibility of limiting mortgage interest relief to the basic rate of income tax is welcomed in the Treasury. It would be consistent with a package which reduces the higher rates of income tax.

The Institute for Fiscal Studies pointed out last week that cutting top rates of tax while limiting mortgage interest relief would have the desirable effect of cutting marginal rates of tax for the better-off, while leaving the average tax take from the higher-paid little changed.

There are also substantial administrative advantages in limiting mortgage tax relief to the basic rate of income tax. Under the Inland Revenue's Miras (mortgage interest relief at source) arrangements, building societies and banks deduct tax relief at the basic rate so that the borrower's monthly repayment is net of this relief.

But any higher-rate tax relief has to be obtained by the borrower through his PAYE tax code. The system is more complicated and costly to operate because of the higher-rate reliefs, while the Miras system was intended to switch the administrative burden away from the Inland Revenue and to the building societies and banks.

Hattersley tries to 'devalue' tax cuts

By Our Political Editor

The Labour Party has launched a campaign to devalue what it is convinced will be a giveaway Budget on March 17, by depicting tax cuts as irresponsible and the mark of an "uncaring" Government.

In a speech yesterday to the annual general meeting of the right-wing Labour Solidarity Campaign, Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's shadow Chancellor, said that the question which would dominate the run-up to the Budget and general election campaign was why, if Mr Nigel Lawson had £3 billion to spare, he should use it to reduce taxes.

Mr Hattersley has committed Labour to vote against income tax cuts and reverse them in power.

Claiming that the Chancellor's readiness to make tax cuts showed that the funds were there to support Labour plans to reduce unemployment, Mr Hattersley said: "He knows that tax cuts are the least effective way of creating jobs. He knows that tax cuts are the least efficient way of providing improved education and health services. He knows that tax cuts will only make our balance of trade worse."

Emphasizing that the £6 billion unemployment reduction package and the £3.6 billion

anti-poverty programme were the only two items to which Labour was firmly committed during its first two years in office and that they had set a "prudent ceiling" on extra borrowing — Mr Hattersley claimed that the Government preferred tax cuts to higher pensions, better child benefit or lower unemployment.

Mr Hattersley's speech, one of many planned by senior Labour spokesmen on similar lines, reflects the party's nervousness in the face of a Conservative campaign designed to depict it as an irresponsible opposition with a huge list of spending commitments.

Ministers insist that full implementation of Labour's policies would cost £28 billion in a full year, which would involve raising income tax to 53p in the pound.

A new Conservative pamphlet said yesterday: "Labour intends to raise taxes on the top 5 per cent of the population — the so-called rich. This would hit people earning around £24,500 per annum, as well as married couples with a combined income of £24,500. Typical examples of the losers would include a police sergeant married to a bank clerk or a scale two teacher married to a computer programmer."

Argyll near to US sale

Argyll, the drinks and supermarkets group headed by Mr James Gulliver, is expected to announce the sale of its American operations later this week (Our City Editor writes).

The group's US subsidiary — Cannon Brands markets and distributes imported wines, beers and spirits.

Last April, Argyll failed to acquire Distillers, the Scotch whisky manufacturer, in the

£2.7 billion takeover battle won by Guinness and now under investigation.

In a separate development, Mr Anthony Tennant, deputy group chief executive of Grand Metropolitan, and the man tipped to succeed the departed Mr Ernest Saunders as chief executive of Guinness, flew back from the United States at the weekend, widely expected to accept the position. Details, page 19

Reclusive Reagan isolates himself from press

From Christopher Thomas Washington

President Reagan has virtually disappeared from public view, emerging occasionally for photographic opportunities and prepared speeches but otherwise remaining isolated and unavailable in his private quarters inside the White House.

He has promised to return to a full work schedule soon but questions are being asked about his health and state of mind.

Mrs Nancy Reagan seems to have assumed full control over his appointments and has given explicit instructions that he must be left alone to

recuperate from prostate surgery six weeks ago.

Mr Reagan has given only three press conferences since June. He has granted hardly any interviews for months. Since the Iran-Contra connection was revealed nearly three months ago he has not held one session with journalists. Never in his political career has he gone so long without making himself available to the press.

Mr Donald Reagan, the White House chief-of-staff, has ordered an end to the time-honoured practice of journalists being able to question President Reagan at White House photo sessions. Mrs Reagan was primarily responsible for the decision.

Refugees let out of camps for food

From Juan Carlos Guncio Beirut

Scores of Palestinian women and children left the Bourj al-Barajneh camp in west Beirut yesterday as lorryloads of food entered the Rashidiyah camp in southern Lebanon. It was a demonstration that the long-announced siege imposed by the Shia Muslim Amal militia 15 weeks ago was gradually coming to an end.

Agency reports said at least 10,000 Palestinian refugees, many gaunt from hunger, also streamed from the Rashidiyah camp early yesterday. The exodus began at dawn after Amal announced that they could leave the camp for five hours a day to buy food and seek medical attention.

At the same time, Amal gunmen were taking positions in the strategic hilltop village of Maghdoush in the hills east of Sidon, which was abandoned by PLO guerrillas over the weekend. The green flag of Amal and the tricoloured banner of Hezbollah flew above the head of the

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huge statue of the Virgin Mary which stands above the village and overlooks two Palestinian refugee camps and the coastal road to the south.

The lifting of the siege and the recovery of positions by Amal were overshadowed by a sudden outburst of violence in the streets of west Beirut. Amal gunmen battled for hours with forces of the Lebanese Communist Party and with some Druze militiamen.

The fighting — with rocket-propelled grenades and automatic weapons — raised fears of a spillover of the Amal-PLO conflict. One Palestinian source inside the Chatilla refugee camp said in a telephone interview that "if things continue like this Palestinian guerrillas could get out of the camp to fight against Amal".

Despite the easing of political tension over the camps war, there was no sign of any slackening of the battle for Bourj al-Barajneh during the morning. Heavy explosions from tank shells and machine-gun fire echoed over the grey mass of ruins not far from the airport road.

More deaths: At least four people were killed in yesterday's fighting in west Beirut according to militia sources (Our Foreign Staff writes).

In a separate development, unidentified men seized food belonging to a UN relief organization in south Lebanon, saying it would be taken to the Rashidiyah camp, a UN official in Vienna said.



Mr Gemayel, the Lebanese President, arriving at the Dorchester Hotel yesterday. (Photograph: Peter Trievnor)

Britain misses new revolution

By Michael McCarthy

An historic change in the way the world economy works has taken place in the last 10 years yet has passed unnoticed in Britain. The Times discloses today.

As a result, Britain's post-war industrial decline is threatened with renewed acceleration.

The change concerns the role of technology in manufacturing, the ability to be first with new products and processes has gone from being a decided advantage in industrial competitiveness to the very basis of industrial existence.

This is the most important shift in the ground rules of manufacturing and has been brought about by the impetus of the invention of the silicon chip which has given to technological change.

Evidence published in The Times today shows that while it has become understood in our four main competitor countries, the United States, Japan, West Germany and France, we have failed to take the action required: the according of first importance

Victory claimed by dissidents as Begun is freed

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Leading Jewish activists in the Soviet Union were claiming an important victory last night after the surprise disclosure by senior Soviet officials attending an international peace forum here that the best known imprisoned dissident, Mr Isidore Begun, had been released from the notorious Chistopol Prison.

The release, swiftly announced to American television viewers by Mr Georgy Arbatov, a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee and a close adviser to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, was seen as an attempt by the Kremlin to defuse world-wide criticism of its brutal handling of protests in support of Mr Begun by handful of Jews in Moscow last week.

The decision by Mr Arbatov, director of the influential USA-Canada Institute, to break the news to an American television audience before it had been published in the Soviet Union, or even relayed to the Begun family, was seen as evidence of Soviet awareness of the great harm that the unresolved case was doing to its international image.

The news that Mr Begun, who was sentenced in 1983 to seven years in prison and five more of internal exile, had been freed was broken to his wife, Inna, and son Boris, by Western reporters who had been attending the conference.

"Glory be to God, there is hope for this place yet," responded an overjoyed Mr Boris Begun, a 22-year-old correspondence student who is due to start a 15-day prison sentence himself later this week for his part in last week's Moscow demonstrations.

KGB move to break up another demonstration

Despite the flood of international condemnation, including protests from the British Foreign Office and the US State Department, the KGB was in action on the streets of Moscow again yesterday, using its muscle to smash up a demonstration staged by three dissidents belonging to a group founded to foster East-West understanding (Christopher Walker writes).

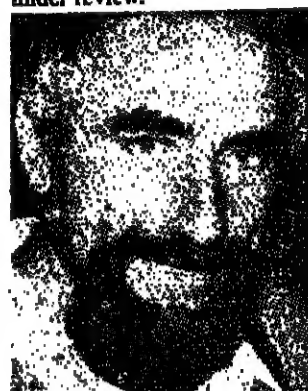
I watched as the tough-looking KGB men, who had been waiting for the demonstrators for more than half an hour, pounced as soon as one of them produced a blue-and-white poster containing the group's name and a dove of peace.

The elderly man was punched and, with his two fellow protesters, taken into detention by plain-clothes men.

Mrs Begun, who also took part in the street protests when not prevented from leaving her flat by the security forces guarding it, said last night: "I have heard nothing from the Soviet authorities yet, but I do not believe that he (Arbatov) told a lie."

Mr Begun, a 56-year-old mathematician, was the father of the Soviet Hebrew Teachers' Movement and one of the most prominent dissidents during the 1970s. During his long career of protest he has been sentenced 16 times and has been waiting 16 years to emigrate to Israel. He was dismissed from his job at an economic research institute of the state planning committee, Gosplan, after his application to emigrate was rejected.

He then began a lengthy campaign to persuade the authorities to grant him official recognition as a Hebrew teacher. He was believed to be the last prisoner held in Chistopol under Section 70 of the criminal code covering "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation," which is now under review.



Mr Begun: Has waited 16 years to emigrate to Israel.

Ironically, the heavy-handed attack on the non-violent demonstration staged on the steps of the Manezh, the former Tsarist riding school near the Kremlin, took place as 1,000 delegates were taking part in the Kremlin-financed peace forum elsewhere in the capital.

The recent string of assaults on peaceful demonstrators has led Soviet dissidents to claim that it is a deliberate backlash by "middle-rankers" opposed to the Gorbachev reforms.

There could be no doubt that yesterday's breaking-up of the demonstration by members of the small "Group to establish trust between the USA and the USSR" was carefully organized. Some 35 KGB men were assembled around the building, now the main Moscow exhibition hall, and some were working from an office inside.

BBC threatened with blank screen

'Tebbit wins subtitles fight

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, has been in conflict again with the BBC and this time emerged as the clear winner after threatening to let the BBC carry a blank screen for the 10 minutes of a party political broadcast.

Mr Tebbit, who takes an interest in charities for the hard of hearing, had determined that the Conservative Party political broadcast due to be screened on February 25 should carry subtitles for the deaf in the version to be screened on BBC2. But the BBC said that the broadcast would break the rules which insist that party political broadcasts must be the same on all channels and refused to carry it or to print details in the Radio Times.

The Conservatives had discussed the idea of subtitles with the BBC for months before and been told that it

could only be done on CeeFax or Oracle at two months' notice. They were astonished that after they had had the sub-titles produced at their own expense they were not welcomed, as a spokesman put it, "with open arms".

During a series of heated phone calls which went as far as the office of the director-general they were told that they could not use sub-titles without the consent of the other parties and that that could not be obtained in time.

Mr Tebbit and his team countered by threatening that they were supplying the broadcast complete with sub-titles and that if the BBC refused to use it they would let it carry a blank screen instead. Meanwhile they intended to write to all the deaf organizations informing them of the situation.

Yesterday, when asked

about the dispute, the BBC denied all knowledge of any row and said: "The Conservative Party wanted to subtitle the BBC 2 party political broadcast for February 25. Since this was an innovation for party political broadcasts, the BBC informed the other parties and it was agreed that from now BBC 2 party political broadcasts could be subtitled if the parties so wish."

Mr Michael Dobbs, Mr Tebbit's chief of staff at Central Office, said last night: "There should not have been any row. We did not accept that the other parties had a veto on the content of our broadcast. We have now got exactly what we wanted. Indeed, the BBC has gone even further. It has come up with the sensible suggestion of an inquiry to see how they can be put into CeeFax and Oracle in a timescale which all parties find acceptable."

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London results

Degrees awarded by the University of London are published today Page 26

The Concise Crossword appears today with Spectrum (page 10) which again becomes its regular home.

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NEWS SUMMARY

Three injured as police open fire

A suspected armed robber and two women customers were injured when Royal Ulster Constabulary men opened fire on a gang of masked men holding up staff and customers in Scrappies Steak House, Bradbury Place, Belfast, early yesterday.

The man was later said to be seriously ill in hospital with a chest wound. One woman customer was described as ill and the other was severely shocked after her head was grazed by a bullet. Police recovered two replica guns. They are still looking for several people.

The men entered the restaurant through a rear door and ushered all staff and customers into the kitchens, but the police, thought to have been alerted by a clandestine alarm, arrived within moments.

NUJ last to settle

The decision by the National Union of Journalists to formally end its year-long dispute with News International makes it the last union to settle with the company at Wapping.

The national executive committee's vote came after similar decisions by the print unions Sogat '82, the National Graphical Association and the engineering union. But the executive upheld £1,000 fines imposed on 95 News International journalists for crossing picket lines at the company's east London plant, where *The Times* is published.

News International has confirmed that 32 journalists who refused to move to Wapping will qualify for termination payments.

Bruno's pay claim

Frank Bruno, the British world heavyweight championship contender, is suing Century Hutchinson over payment of royalties for his book, *Frank Bruno - Know What I Mean?*

Mr Bruno, aged 24, has issued a High Court writ claiming £18,333, the last of three instalments said to be still owing.

He says the publishers agreed to pay £55,000 by instalments last June for exclusive world publication rights of the book.

Woman cost title

East Anglia University is to be stripped of its Norfolk basketball championship title just days after winning it, because a woman played in the team.

The county secretary, Laura Milbourne, said a letter had been sent to all Norfolk clubs saying the university would lose its crown and the title would be transferred to the runners-up, CS Dock Tavern, of Great Yarmouth.

The university said it was aware a rule had been broken.

Liberal defender

Mr Matthew Taylor, selected as prospective Liberal/Alliance parliamentary candidate for Truro on Saturday, paid tribute yesterday to Mr David Penhaligon, the city's MP killed in a car crash.

Mr Taylor, aged 24, an economic policy researcher to the Parliamentary Liberal Party, who lives in Hayle, Cornwall, said: "I think that what swayed people over was that when David was elected he was a young man with potential and he offered hope for the future. I think my appeal to the party was the same."



Public tough on rape

Two-thirds of adults believe the minimum sentence for rape should be 10 years and a quarter think it should be 20 years, according to a National Opinion Poll survey.

Working class respondents wanted longer sentences and Conservatives were less punitive; 32 per cent of Labour supporters called for 20-year sentences or more.

Eighty-two per cent disagreed with the judge in the Ealing vicarage burglary and rape case, who gave shorter sentences to the rapists than the gang leader.

Lord Hooson, a former Liberal MP, said on Saturday that the sentences in the vicarage rape case had been right but had produced an understandable public protest starting a very dangerous bandwagon calling for retribution.

Less than half back the tunnel

By Our Transport Correspondent

A recent public opinion poll shows that fewer than half the people support the building of the Channel tunnel, nevertheless, the number of supporters exceeds the number of opponents.

The poll, conducted for the Council for the Preservation of Rural England (CPRE), shows that of more than 1,000 people surveyed, 44 per cent supported the construction of a rail tunnel link between Britain and France, 40 per cent opposed it and "don't knows" accounted for 16 per cent.

It also shows that opposition to the project is stronger in the South-east than in other regions, with 47 per cent opposing the tunnel and 40 per cent supporting it.

There is a high level of concern about the impact of the tunnel on the environment, with 81 per cent of respondents in the South-east believing there has not been enough public discussion about its impact.

Of the national sample, 62 per cent believe that the project will increase the concentration of development in the South-east, and 66 per cent express concern at the Government's decision not to hold a public inquiry.

There appears to be little fear of a direct physical link with France, however, for only 42 per cent of the sample supported the view that "the idea of Britain as an island nation will suffer because of the Channel tunnel," while 48 per cent opposed it, 52 per cent, however, thought that the concentration of vehicles would constitute a hazard.

The poll, which was conducted by Social Surveys earlier this month, has been sent to the Prime Minister.

Irish election heading for photo finish

By Richard Ford

Voters go to the polls in the Irish Republic tomorrow with the prospect of a photo finish as a lacklustre campaign ended with further erosion of support for Fianna Fail, the heavily tipped favourites.

A clear win by Dr Garret FitzGerald in the television debate with Mr Charles Haughey has transformed the sombre mood within Fine Gael to one where they believe the opposition can be prevented from obtaining an overall majority in the next Dail.

That prospect has unsettled Fianna Fail, and Mr Haughey appeared on the defensive yesterday when he urged people to ensure that the result

did not result in a hung Dail. Dr FitzGerald has urged his supporters to give their second preference vote under the nation's proportional representation system to the newly-formed Progressive Democrats. He said they were an alternative government to Fianna Fail, which he believed would not get an overall majority.

Dr FitzGerald said that he wanted to remain prime minister (Taoiseach) for a further three years to help to improve the nation's economy and see the full benefits grow from the Anglo-Irish agreement. He knows that only with the Progressive Democrats can he hope to form another government.

Yesterday, at an American-style rally, Mr Desmond O'Malley, leader of the Progressive Democrats, said that his party's aim was to hold the balance of power. But he insisted there had been no pre-election deal with anyone.

He refused to give a directive to his party or its supporters as to how they should cast their second and other preferences and left open whether they would join, or simply support, a government if there is no administration with an overall majority.

Mr Haughey described the prime minister's advice to Fine Gael supporters to give their transfers to the PDs as "grasping at straws". "It seems to me they are looking

round now for somebody else to embrace in a kiss-of-death situation. It is arithmetically impossible for the PDs and Fine Gael to get an overall majority."

Mr Haughey was clearly unhappy at having to answer questions on the Anglo-Irish agreement and twice insisted that he would say nothing more on a subject that has brought embarrassment in the final stages of the campaign.

He insisted that Fianna Fail was satisfied from canvass returns that it was going to get an overall majority. But the less-than-ecstatic faces around him indicate that the renowned party machine will

redouble its efforts in the last 24 hours to ensure he can form an administration without having to argue for support with minority parties.

The latest opinion poll shows a further drop in support for Fianna Fail, which is down to 45 per cent, with a surge for Fine Gael to 30 per cent and a drop of 1 per cent to 13 per cent for the Progressive Democrats.

Questioning for the poll, published in yesterday's *Sunday Independent*, took place after last Thursday's debate, and showed Dr FitzGerald ahead of Mr Haughey by 41 to 40 per cent as the man favoured as prime minister.

Army staffed by mediocre officers, says ex-general

By Michael Evans, Whitehall Correspondent

A damaging accusation by one of Britain's most formidable military commanders that the British Army is saddled with too many old and "mediocre" senior officers who would be incapable of taking command in a war, is threatening to embarrass the Government's position on conventional defence in the lead-up to the election.

General Sir Frank Kitson, former Commander-in-Chief of United Kingdom Land Forces, who retired 18 months ago, makes his outspoken attack on former colleagues in *Warfare as a Whole*, his latest book.

As an added source of embarrassment for the Ministry of Defence, Sir Frank plans to publish it without letting Whitehall read it first. He is on holiday in Kenya but yesterday Mr Matthew Evans, chairman of Faber and Faber, the publishers, said that Sir Frank had not given the book to the ministry because he felt it would try to delay it. It is due to be published on March 9.

Mr Evans said: "There is nothing in the book that breaches the Official Secrets Act, although it is obviously politically sensitive."

The general, he said, was a controversial figure in the ministry establishment. "Sir Frank wanted it published so that it would be part of the defence debate during the election time."

Sir Frank, who is an acknowledged expert in counter-insurgency, aims his most cutting comments at the ministry's system which, he claims, allows senior staff officers to win promotion based on age not qualifications, just to keep them in employment. That denied advancement for younger, more able officers.

He writes: "Ageing officers have had to be found employment, more staff jobs have had to be invented to cater for them; they would be too old to stay in units. Age has become a key factor in promotion."

He says that people "with little genuine military understanding go on moving up through successive ranks purely on the basis of their administrative ability."

Sir Frank also gives a devastating indictment of the shortcomings in the Army's ability to defend the United Kingdom.

He says: "The most obvious weakness is the overall shortage of manpower and the poor state of preparation of most of the forces that would be available. If nothing is done, either to get more resources or to save on current commitments, the defences of the United Kingdom will become progressively less effective."

Mr George Foulkes, Labour's spokesman on foreign affairs, said yesterday: "It appears to me, on reading the book, that the revelations in it are potentially far more damaging than anything that has been pinpointed in recent instances."

● The Conservatives plan to launch a huge cost-cutting drive within the Ministry of Defence if they win the next election, it was disclosed yesterday (Nicholas Wood writes).

Ministers say they are appalled by the waste, inefficiency and duplication of effort but have held back from taking action now for fear of precipitating political controversy in the election run-up.

They believe that many jobs being done by service personnel could readily be switched to civilians at lower salary levels.



Michael Gambon, the actor, at the BAFTA awards nominations ceremony in London yesterday with another awards nominee, Patricia Hodge (Photograph: Res Drinkwater).

BBC halts 'glorifying' IRA film

By Jonathan Miller, Media Correspondent

The BBC has postponed showing a thriller about the infiltration of the Irish Republican Army by security forces to eliminate scenes glorifying the IRA and denigrating the security authorities.

Internal BBC guidelines were broken when producers failed to clear the script for the five-part *Crossfire* series with the BBC head in Northern Ireland, according to official sources in London and Belfast.

Mr Bill Cotton, managing director of BBC Television, delayed transmission after receiving a complaint from Mr James Hawthorne, controller of BBC Northern Ireland, sources said.

Mr Hawthorne presented a list of complaints, singling out the fourth episode for particular criticism and expressing concern about the fifth.

He said the fourth episode portrayed the IRA as an intelligent, honourable and romantic organisation, while showing the Royal Ulster Constabulary as cynical, unprofessional and panicky.

He also said he had received cassettes of the almost-finished series three weeks ago, and had not been consulted from the inception of the series, as required.

At no time has the BBC consulted the Government about the programme, or received official or unofficial representation from outside the corporation, it was emphasised.

Crossfire was produced by the BBC drama department in London. The series was written by John O'Neill and produced by Ron Craddock under the overall authority of the head of BBC Drama, Mr Jonathan Powell, and director of programmes, Mr Michael Grade.

'Act on Whitehall Militants' call

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

The Prime Minister will be urged today to act over a list naming 269 Civil Servants said to be either Militant Tendency activists or sympathisers.

Mr Kenneth Warren, chairman of the all-party Commons Trade and Industry Committee, said last night that he would be writing to Mrs Thatcher as head of the security services calling on her to mount an inquiry into the activities and affiliations of those named.

He said the existence of the dossier raised serious doubts about the procedures for vetting Civil Servants on security grounds, and called for immediate checks.

Mr Warren, Conservative MP for Hastings and Rye, said any Civil Servant in a sensitive post found to have links with the Trotskyite organisation should be transferred or dismissed.

He said he had seen the list, which gives names, addresses, departments and union branches, and had no doubts about its authenticity.

It is understood Sir Marcus Fox, vice-chairman of the backbench Tory 1922 committee, has written to Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Civil Service, calling for a review of the Radcliffe rules, which proscribed members of the Communist Party, and fascist organisations from holding important posts within the Whitehall machine.

He is being supported by moderate leaders of the Civil and Public Servants Association, the biggest of the Whitehall unions.

● The Alliance promised yesterday to restore the independence of the Civil Service and to end its "political abuse" by the Conservatives.

It committed itself to restoring trade union rights at GCHQ, and to opening talks on including Whitehall unions in a new pay review machinery covering the public sector, and the setting up of new government departments.

Marconi investigation ordered by ministry

By Michael Evans, Whitehall Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence has ordered a thorough examination of recent big defence contracts awarded to the Marconi group of companies after allegations by a former senior employee about pricing and profits.

A special investigations squad from the Ministry of Defence police has been examining all the paperwork involved in the contracts. No one at Marconi has yet been questioned.

Marconi, a subsidiary of GEC Avionics, is working on the controversial Zircon spy satellite project and was involved in the long-running programme to fit an acceptable Nimrod early warning radar system which was scrapped by the Government last December at a cost to the taxpayer of nearly £1 billion.

The Ministry of Defence said yesterday: "Certain allegations have been made against Marconi and they are under full examination. The MoD police are currently looking at the books."

All contracts for new equipment are negotiated and monitored by the MoD's defence procurement executive.

Strikers go back at BBC

By Jonathan Miller, Media Correspondent

A few BBC electricians have begun crossing picket lines, easing the pressure on television news that has been building during a seven-week strike by colleagues seeking a 20 per cent pay rise.

At the same time, the strike by 550 members of the EETPU appeared to be bringing into several big drama productions. The £6 million production of John Le Carré's *A Perfect Spy* appears certain to lose its place on the BBC's autumn schedule.

Mr Harry Hughes, entertainment industry organizer of the EETPU, acknowledged that his members may now have lost as much in wages as they stand to gain if the BBC accepts demands for a 20 per cent pay increase. But he said the strike was over "a matter of principle".

● A third teaching union is to ballot its members on their willingness to strike in protest against the Government's plan to impose a settlement to the teachers' pay dispute in England and Wales.

The 75-strong executive of the traditionally moderate Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association decided unanimously at the weekend to recommend its 89,000 members in state schools to strike for half a day early in March.

Strike ballots have already been ordered by the National Union of Teachers and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers.

● Air traffic controllers have voted unanimously on Saturday to strike for a week in protest about the loss of bonus payments.

hold a ballot for industrial action unless the proposals are "modified or withdrawn".

● Barclays Bank will today respond to union pay claims which would amount to 20 per cent for the lowest paid grades. Barclays, Lloyds and National Westminster, which comprise the Federation of London Clearing Bank Employers, have offered the 157,000 union members a rise of 4 per cent from April after the payment of £125 and £175 to restore differentials between some of their clerical grades.

● The £14,000 million Selby coalfield complex in Yorkshire will stop work today.

The 3,000 NUM members voted unanimously on Saturday to strike for a week in protest about the loss of bonus payments.

COMMENTARY



Geoffrey Smith

The Anglo-Irish agreement has, at least until the last few days, played no more than a small part in the Irish election campaign. But the outcome of the election tomorrow may have a considerable effect on the future of the agreement.

If Mr Charles Haughey returns to power at the head of a Fianna Fail administration there is bound to be a question mark against it. This is not because the British Government would have any reservations about co-operating with a man whose reputation on North-South relations inspires little confidence.

Ineffective though the agreement has been in reconciling the two communities in Northern Ireland, it has been very successful in reconciling international opinion to British policy in the province. No British Government would readily incur the odium of simply tearing it up.

It is the nature of Mr Haughey's commitment to the agreement that raises the doubts. Originally he opposed it. But now he indicates that he would respect the agreement as an international treaty.

None the less, the Fianna Fail election manifesto states quite specifically that "it cannot accept the constitutional aspects of the Anglo-Irish Agreement". Mr Haughey objects to Article 1, which declares that any change in the status of Northern Ireland would come about only with the consent of the majority of the people there, and recognises that the present wish is for no change.

Inconceivable to change Article 1

This article, he believes, conflicts with the claim in the constitution of the republic to sovereignty over the whole of Ireland.

If the Irish government were to seek for the agreement to be reviewed British ministers could hardly refuse to talk. But it is inconceivable that the British Government could accept any change in Article 1. The agreement as it stands takes all too little account of Protestant sensitivity. To remove or amend the one article that does offer specific reassurance would be gross folly.

Mr Haughey might decide to maintain the agreement without amending it, but without showing any enthusiasm for it either. Yet that would be self-defeating.

The essence of the agreement is that it gives the Irish government the opportunity to influence decisions which remain the prerogative of the British Government in the North. If the Irish were half-hearted they would carry much less weight. The agreement would atrophy, with meetings of the conference becoming less frequent and less significant.

It seems more likely, though, that Mr Haughey would seek to extract the maximum advantage from the agreement without either accepting Article 1 or actively trying to renegotiate it. In his television debate with Dr Garret FitzGerald last Thursday he wriggled away from any commitment to re-negotiation.

Bargain enshrined in agreement

But once again he declared unequivocally: "We do not accept the constitutional implications of Article 1 because in our view it is wrong in principle to afford to Britain sovereignty over any part of this country."

Such calculated contradictions may or may not be good electoral politics. But as a basis for dealing with the problems of Northern Ireland they would be absurd in principle and dangerous in practice.

For the Irish government to try to operate vigorously an agreement which it believed to be unconstitutional would be ridiculous. For the British Government to acquiesce in any appearance of weakening the constitutional safeguard in the agreement would inevitably further enflame Protestant anxieties in the North.

This is no mere textual wrangle over detail. The agreement enshrines a bargain: that the republic should have a greater chance of affecting decisions in the North in return for accepting the reality of partition. The weakness of the arrangement is that this acceptance is not so absolute as to reassure the Protestants.

But if the Irish government were no longer to subscribe even to the safeguards in the treaty then to my mind the British Government would be right to conclude that the agreement itself had been destroyed.

Businesses asked for cash to fund anti-crime fight

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

New techniques for reducing crime, now being tried out in five towns with Home Office backing, are expected to be introduced throughout England and Wales with the aid of private funding, when the experiment ends in the summer.

Home Office financing will end at the same time. But already the Hanson Trust has seconded an executive to raise money from businesses for more widespread crime prevention and the National Westminster Bank has given £10,000 towards the cost of making the homes of old people secure.

Businesses are helping to improve their local communities by sponsoring neighbourhood watch schemes, by helping with property-marking schemes so that if stolen, items can be identified and by giving employees advice on home security and how to avoid violent crime.

The Home Office would like firms with a strong base in a community to go further and help with the provision of both home security and amenities in the neighbourhood.

The argument being used to businesses by the Home Office is that the costs of dealing with

crime are reflected in their rates and taxes. Businesses cannot easily thrive in areas which are damaged by petty crime and broken windows and where people are frightened to go to public places by night.

With the end of the five experiments, the involvement of businesses and commerce will be considered even more necessary. The aim is to begin a nationwide drive to prevent crime, using techniques that have been developed in the experiments.

Projects will be open to funding by local authorities, private firms or the police to provide the salaries of project co-ordinators.

An area in North Tyneside chosen as one of the experimental areas for crime reduction has already experienced a drop in offences. Residential burglaries are down by 19 per cent, burglaries in buildings other than dwellings have fallen by 55 per cent, criminal damage by 20 per cent and theft of motor vehicles by 23 per cent. Theft from vehicles increased by more than 30 per cent but that compared with 55 per cent in the surrounding area.

Nine housing blocks, built

only in 1968, which once housed 2,680 people, are to be demolished. Police say they became less and less desirable to live in. Burglaries, criminal damage and graffiti have helped to finish them off. Only 40 tenants are now left.

As the blocks decayed, many of the original tenants moved out. Those who moved in did not have the same sense of community allegiance. As the population became transient, people who lived there felt isolated and unable to trust neighbours they did not know. Fear of crime was strong. They were frightened to use the multi-storey car park adjoining the blocks.

The changes planned could set a pattern for the rest of Britain. The nine blocks of six and 10 storeys are to be replaced with homes in buildings of no more than three storeys high in which there will be the chance to incorporate the latest ideas on crime prevention and security as part of the design.

One of the aims will be to have the rebuilt homes protected against a new type of crime by "hole in the wall gangs" - thieves who go in through the wall at its weakest point.



Mr. Michael Jopling, Minister for Agriculture, relaxed and smiling on a weekend farm visit in Cumbria, showed no signs of suffering from the effects of a long political week which started with an unprecedented call for his resignation by the National Farmers' Union.

Mr. Jopling, who has been branded the most unpopular minister for agriculture in memory for his efforts to reduce EEC beef and dairy production surpluses and his plans to open farmland to developers, visited Mr. John Dunning at his farm in Orton.

Today Mr. Jopling will be moving even further away from the firing line as he leaves for the Soviet Union where he will officially open Brit Agro Prod '87, the second all-British agricultural exhibition to be held in the Soviet Union.

Later on the five-day visit he will meet senior Soviet agriculture ministers and officials.

While Mr. Jopling is away police are expected to start a Whitehall investigation to find who leaked details of the Government's new farm policy before the minister could present it to a mass meeting of farmers.

Letters, page 13

Freedom of information

MPs back secret file access

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

More than 100 MPs from all parties are now backing a private member's Bill to be debated this week which would give individuals a right to inspect files kept on them by public authorities, employers and professionals.

There is mounting support, particularly among Conservatives, 50 Conservatives are now backing the Bill and the Government has not indicated so far that it will formally oppose it.

The Access to Personal Files Bill is backed by the Campaign for Freedom of Information.

It would enable people to see and correct their own, or their children's, medical, educational, housing, employment, social work, building society, bank, credit and other records held on them on paper.

The Government has already conceded the principle of a right of access to personal files in the Data Protection Act 1984, a right to come into force in November, but this only covers files kept on computer.

But unofficially it is concerned at the possible cost implications of a Bill as widely drawn as this one.

Mr. Steve Norris, Conservative MP for Oxford East, and one of the Bill's backers, said: "This is the classic way for Civil Servants to block anything they don't like; ministers are told that there are big cost implications."

Current negotiations between government officials and MPs this week are likely to be critical as to how much of the Bill survives on Thursday at its second reading debate.

It looks likely that the Government will concede access to local authority files but may draw the line at central government files.

The Bill's supporters argue that with the coming into force of the right of access to computer files in November, there will be inconsistency if a similar right is not also extended to manual filing systems.

Mr. Archy Kirkwood, Liberal MP for Roxburgh and Berwickshire, the Bill's sponsor, said that apart from the principle that people should

be able to see and correct data held on them, access would be a vital safeguard against mistakes.

These can lead to unjust decisions, he says. Medical records have often been found to have high levels of error. Some studies of patients shown their notes disclosed that 50 per cent or more found it necessary to make corrections or additions.

All patients should have a right to a second opinion, have access to their own medical records, and be informed of all aspects of their condition, the Association of Community Health Councils for England and Wales says (Our Social Services Correspondent writes).

In a seventeen-point Patients' Charter which will be presented to MPs today the association says that patients should be able to choose whether to participate in research trials.

Patients' Charter: Guidelines for Good Practice (ACHCEW, c/o Nurses Home, Langton Close, Wren Street, London WC1; 50p).

Judges at odds over custody

A father's attempt to win back his son aged four has come to grief because England and Scotland have different legal systems.

A Scottish judge has awarded custody of the boy to his father, but an English judge has given custody to his mother.

Mr. Alistair Cakebread, aged 32, a landscape gardener, of Dunbar, Argyll, was granted full custody of his son, Nick, at Oban Sheriff Court after his divorce.

But his wife, Senga, now remarried and living in Reigate, Surrey, took the boy to England on holiday. There, a High Court judge awarded her interim custody.

Mr. Cakebread said: "I don't understand how an English judge can ignore a Scottish court order."

"I won custody of Nick in the Scottish courts, now I'll have to do the same again in England."

The Family Law Act 1986, which was given Royal Assent last November and will come into force later this year, will mean any custody order granted in a Scottish court will automatically be recognized in England and vice-versa.

Mr. Cakebread said he expected to pay out about £5,000 in legal fees for his new attempt to regain custody.

Thatcher wedding 'family occasion'

Mr. Mark Thatcher, the Prime Minister's son, married Miss Diane Burgdorf, the daughter of a Texan millionaire car salesman, in a St Valentine's Day ceremony based on the 1928 Revised Book of Common Prayer in which the bride does not promise to obey her husband.

In spite of a cordon of police security around the 1507 Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, off the Strand in London, and a clamorous press corps outside, the service was described as "a happy occasion and a family occasion" by the Bishop of Ely, Dr. Peter Walker, who took the couple through their vows.

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, dressed in hyacinth blue and matching hat, refused to acknowledge the chill drizzling rain when she arrived at the chapel. "It's a lovely day," she told a small crowd of bedraggled bystanders.

After the hour-long service conducted by Canon John Williams, the chaplain, Dr. Walker, a Thatcher family friend, and a Lutheran pastor from Texas, Mrs. Thatcher was brimming with emotion.

"There were tears in my eyes more than once," she said.

It had been a "lovely wedding" and her new daughter-in-law was lovely too, "lovely to look at and a lovely person".

The groom, aged 33, who wore a yellow rose in the lapel of his morning suit, arrived just before 11am with Mr. Stephen Tipping, his best man.

Miss Burgdorf, aged 26, a bank clerk, wore a traditional white wedding dress of satin covered with bead-embroidered white lace, with a five-foot train.

She was four minutes late for the ceremony and the 150 guests were kept waiting for another 10 minutes while an usher fetched the pink and white rose bouquet she had left in the Savoy Hotel.

The congregation included Mr. Cecil Parkinson and his wife, Anne, Mr. Bernard Weatherill, the Speaker, and Mr. John Wakeham, the Conservative Chief Whip.

A red Rolls-Royce drove the newlyweds 200 yards to the Savoy Hotel where about 300 guests, including 70 Texans, attended the reception, estimated to have cost Mr. Thatcher £50,000.

The couple spent their first night at the Springs Hotel, in North Stoke, Oxfordshire. Accompanied by two Special Branch detectives, they were surprised by a photographer.

Yesterday they left on a Qantas flight for Australia where they are expected to spend their honeymoon in tropical Queensland.

More aim at home ownership

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

A survey of home ownership in Europe indicates an increasingly important role for owner occupation which will support further house price rises, according to the Nationwide Building Society.

It concludes that in the UK in particular, prices are unlikely to fall much, if at all, in the foreseeable future because of the continued highly favourable financial regime for house owners and because home ownership is regarded as a highly desirable goal.

Taking statistics for 1984, the latest year for which figures are available, the survey shows prices fell only in Belgium and The Netherlands. Elsewhere the increase ranged from 4 per cent in Greece and the Irish Republic to 7 per cent in France, 9 per cent in Britain and Denmark.

The survey compared the number of hours the average worker has to spend to buy an average family house. In 1984 it would take a UK worker 9,165 hours (an increase of 4.7 per cent between 1982 and 1984), about half way up the European table.

A converted broom cupboard, 5ft by 11ft with a 2ft-square lavatory and shower room, in Princes Court, Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, is being sold for £36,500. Mr. Thomas Torney, Labour MP for Bradford South, said he will raise this "new lunacy" in the London property market in the Commons.

Risk from decline in milk usage

The steady decline in milk consumption, largely attributed to health fears, has led to a new health risk - calcium deficiency (John Young writes).

Two of Britain's largest dairy firms, Express and Unigate, have been persuaded to launch brands of milk with added calcium, aimed at middle-aged and pregnant women who are thought to be at risk.

Calcium deficiency, which can cause deformed and brittle bones, was widespread until milk became an accepted part of the daily diet.

Since dairy products in general acquired an "unhealthy" image, the risk has resurfaced. The National Dairy Council has given a warning of the danger of osteoporosis, said to be costing the National Health Service £2 million a week.

Portfolio - Gold - Winnings headed for unit trusts

Mr. Gerald Ward, an information systems specialist, plans to start an investment portfolio of his own with his share of the weekly Portfolio Gold dividend.

Mr. Ward, aged 42, of Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire, is one of four readers who each receive a £4,000 share of the £16,000 prize.

He said: "I plan to start a portfolio of my own, which seems appropriate. At the moment I am looking to split the money into batches of £500 to invest in unit trusts, but I may also buy a few shares."

Mr. Ward, who is single, has been a reader of *The Times* for many years and has played the Portfolio game regularly.

Mr. Eric Harper, aged 35, of Caversham, Berkshire, also wins £4,000. Mr. Harper, who is married with one child and whose wife is expecting another, said: "We will probably have a holiday and do some work on the house."

Mr. Harper, a software engineer, has been a reader of *The Times* for two years and has played Portfolio Gold since the game started.

Mr. Michael Gurney, aged 32, who works in financial advertising, also plans a holiday with his £4,000 prize.

Mr. Gurney, who is married with one son and lives in Clapham, south-west London, has been a reader of *The Times* for about 10 years.

The fourth reader who wins £4,000 is Mr. Peter Halliday, of East Molesey, Surrey.

Two readers share Saturday's daily prize of £4,000, each receiving £2,000.

Miss Julia von Grotte, aged 13, of Northwood, north-west London, plans to save her prize money in her bank account. She said: "I was very surprised to win."

Mrs. E. Phillips, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, also receives £2,000.

Readers who wish to play Portfolio Gold can obtain a card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to: Portfolio Gold, *The Times*, PO Box 40, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.



Mr. Gurney plans to take a holiday.

TB test in schools could spread virus

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

A tuberculosis test widely used in Britain's schools could result in the transmission of Aids among children, according to Mr. Michael Meacher, Labour spokesman on health.

He has written to Mr. Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, asking for the withdrawal of Heaf gun tuberculosis tests because the Department of Health and Social Services was unable to give him an unequivocal guarantee that the Aids virus could not be transmitted by that method.

Mr. Meacher says that all pupils aged 13 are targeted for the test, which determines if they need immunization against tuberculosis, and 80 per cent are tested each year, almost all by the Heaf method.

In his letter he says: "The Heaf gun consists of a non-disposable head, with six solid needles or prongs which pierce the skin to a depth of approximately one millimetre. This means that the tiny blood vessels just under the skin can be and are pierced."

Mr. Meacher says that parents are concerned that the Heaf gun head is not replaced between tests, and that their concern is natural considering the Government's emphasis on the need for doctors, nurses and drug addicts to use single, sterile disposable needles in the fight against Aids.

Airlines to hold blood for crews

Airlines are planning to hold large supplies of pure blood in many destinations around the world for emergency use by their crews (Harvey Elliott writes).

The move comes after growing fears that blood in some countries could be contaminated or unavailable.

British Caledonian has held blood supplies for many years at most of its worldwide destinations. The stores were created after a stewardess was in a road accident in South America and no blood was immediately available.

In spite of earlier denials, the Ministry of Defence now admits that sailors from HMS Nottingham were allowed shore-leave in the Aids-rife African port of Mombasa.

Pupils will be given basic facts

Controversial lessons on Aids are being recommended for pupils of all ages in schools in Newcastle upon Tyne to increase awareness about the deadly virus.

Teachers at the city's 130 schools have been given guidelines from the local education authority and training briefings on how and when to raise the topic.

Subjects such as biology, religious education, home economics and social and personal education are recommended as suitable for telling pupils the basic facts.

Lessons on Aids are also to be introduced during sex education classes in Derbyshire schools.

Standards suffering says BMA

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

The British Medical Association has warned the Government that consultants are finding it impossible to maintain standards of patient care, because of the financial squeeze on acute services.

Mr. Paddy Ross, chairman of the BMA's Central Committee for Hospital Medical Services, has written to Mr. Anthony Newton, Minister for Health, protesting that consultants are faced with treating an increasing number of acutely ill patients with diminishing resources, as money is transferred to other areas such as community care.

"Beds are being temporarily closed with a view to meeting budgetary targets and the acute sector is under severe pressure from having beds blocked by acute geriatric cases or the convalescent elderly," Mr. Ross said. That was exacerbated by a steady reduction in acute beds with no accompanying increase in geriatric beds.

"While the funds allocated to the waiting list problem are obviously helpful in the general area of patient management, it is difficult to see how they will assist with this specific dilemma," he said. Paradoxically, it would increase the pressures on acute beds, he said.

The letter is the second from the BMA to the Government during the past 12 months, underlining the crisis.

In his letter Mr. Ross says that Mr. Newton's recent statements, that there was little evidence that the acute sector had been significantly squeezed, are hard to reconcile with the picture at local level.

Hospice care for children 'should end'

A charity has criticized hospice care for children and urged the Government to discourage any further such developments (Our Social Services Correspondent writes).

Hospice care, often delivered miles from home, is inappropriate for most dying children and plans for further children's hospices should be stopped immediately, Help the Hospices has said.

Services for families and children coping with terminal illness should be provided locally, preferably at home or in special hospital wards, it says.

Scientists say card series is garbage

A new picture card series produced by the tea manufacturers, Brooke Bond, has been described as "garbage" by scientists.

The "educational" series, Unexplained Mysteries of the World, deals with subjects such as ghosts, levitation, UFOs, monsters and fairies.

Last night, an organization comprised of some of the West's leading scientists demanded its withdrawal. Mr. Michael Hutchinson, British secretary of the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal, said: "This series perpetuates some of the world's greatest fallacies and hoaxes under the guise of being educational."

Mr. Ivan Robinson, a spokesman for the company, said: "The cards are intended to inform and educate."

Survey shows up ineffective schools

By John Clare, Education Correspondent

A study of the effectiveness of local education authorities discloses a significant variation in the examination performance of their pupils even after allowing for differences in social class.

The study, details of which are published today for the first time, has been carried out by Dr. John Gibbins, of Liverpool University. He has devised a comprehensive method of weighing pupils' academic attainment against their home background.

Dr. Gibbins examined six variables: the percentage of pupils gaining one or more A level passes; the percentage gaining five or more O level passes (including grade I CSE); the percentage gaining neither O level nor CSE passes; the teaching expenditure per pupil per year; the

percentage of the population in the high socio-economic group; and the percentage of children receiving free school meals.

He then weighted and combined the variables to give a measure of the academic performance of 36 authorities in the north of England.

These are arranged into five bands of merit according to the percentage by which they exceed or fall below their target performance.

The results are: Good (more than 20 per cent above target): Solihull. Above average (between 10 per cent and 20 per cent above target): Coventry, Kirkcaldy, Rotherham, Salford, Sunderland, Wigan, Wirral. Average (between 10 per cent below target and 10 per cent below): Birmingham, Bolton, Bradford, Calderdale, Doncaster, Dudley, Gateshead, Knowsley, Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Below average (between 10 per cent and 20 per cent below target): Barnsley, Bury, Manchester, Tameside. Poor (more than 20 per cent below target): Oldham, Rochdale, Wakefield.

Dr. Gibbins believes that his merit table is more accurate than any other so far published because it measures schools' success with less able children as well as the more able.

Previous studies have concentrated on those achieving five or more O level passes or CSE grade 1s.

The study suggests that whether an authority is comprehensive or selective makes no difference to its results.

North Tyneside, Salford, Sandwell, Sheffield, South Tyneside, St. Helens, Stockport, Trafford, Walsall, Wolverhampton.

Below average (between 10 per cent and 20 per cent below target): Barnsley, Bury, Manchester, Tameside.

Poor (more than 20 per cent below target): Oldham, Rochdale, Wakefield.

Dr. Gibbins believes that his merit table is more accurate than any other so far published because it measures schools' success with less able children as well as the more able.

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Drink-drive test case may go to Lords

The controversial right of the police to "back-calculate" how much a motorist had been drinking is to be challenged in a test case at the Divisional Court in London (Craig Seton writes).

It is being brought by Stephen Gumbley, aged 35, of Brixton, south-west London.

He was the first motorist to be convicted under the back-calculation method - although he was well below the legal limit in a delayed blood-alcohol test, scientists proved that he was over the limit at the time of an accident in which his brother died.

Police hailed the conviction as an important advance against drink-driving.

It will be Mr. Gumbley's second appeal and the case may end up in the Lords for a definitive ruling.

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Lawyers use videos to help witnesses refine performance

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Witnesses are being coached by their solicitors with the help of video recording equipment to improve delivery in the witness box.

Mumbling, shuffling through documents, or nervous habits such as nose scratching or shifting from foot to foot are not conducive to a good impression in court.

The use of videos is the idea of a London firm of solicitors, Durrant Piesse. Mr Christopher Grierson, litigation partner, says: "Worst is the long pause. It is important that the client thinks about the question but if he pauses too long, it can be counter-productive."

But he is emphatic that the firm does not cross the fine line into what might be construed as "writing the witness a speech", or tutoring them in any way as to what their answers might be.

"It's a narrow line, but an important distinction, between telling the client what to say and how to say it. We might say to the client that

although he intended to make a certain point, that was not how it came across, and help him to put it more clearly."

So far the video recordings have been used for a only a few cases, all civil, as the firm does not do criminal work. "It's got to be a case where it is worthwhile devoting the time," Mr Grierson says, "such as a complex dispute over the terms of a contract."

"It puts them under a bit of pressure, which is not unlike that they will face in the witness box, and it means we can show them how they look and the way they answer questions."

The practice is widespread in the United States although lawyers there go further down the line of "coaching" the client. Video recordings are also used widely for the taking and submitting of statements.

Mr Grierson says: "We've done the same thing with clients for many years without the video but now they can see for themselves how they react." If a client wants the

benefit of a practice run on video, it is a benefit he pays for.

Video recordings have other uses. Partners giving presentations about the firm to clients, in the increasingly common "beauty contests" where they have to tender for work, are put through their paces first.

They can also be used in place of photographs. "Where we have to submit a photograph of, say, a piece of machinery in a copyright dispute, it is more helpful to take a video recording and walk round it."

Officials at the Law Society said it was the first they had heard of video recordings being used to improve witness performance. As with other developments it would have to be watched.

It did not seem "beyond the bounds of acceptable behaviour" provided it was just aimed at improving how the evidence was given rather than doctoring it in any way.

"Each case would have to be judged on its merits; but anything that came near to the point of coaching a witness would be rather frowned upon by the courts," a spokesman said.



Vicky Stores, of Ipswich, feeding a cub at the Otter Trust in Earsham, Norfolk, which took the unusual step of removing the two youngest from a litter of four for hand rearing to help them to survive the severe weather of last month. They are being fed five times a day before being released into the wild eventually. (Photograph: Joe McKenna).

Bus de-regulation: 1 Competition is still limited

It is now nearly four months since the Government opened Britain's local bus routes outside London to competition. It did so amid warnings that the changes would lead to confusion, curtailment of services, and fare increases.

Confusion there certainly was for a time in many areas with passengers ill-informed about new services and, in some cases, drivers not knowing their routes.

But on the whole services have been well maintained, and there has been no general pattern of fare increases. The level of competition stimulated so far may, however, be less than the Government might have hoped for.

It was the Transport Act 1985 that paved the way for change. Its provisions, which came into effect in two stages, in October and last month, swept away a bureaucratic regime which had effectively prevented competition and laid down that:

● Any operator could run services on unsubsidized routes provided he met safety requirements and gave notice of his intention to do so.

● Subsidies for unprofitable routes had to be awarded on the basis of competitive tenders.

● Bus undertakings run by local authorities or passenger transport executives had to be transferred into free standing, unsubsidized organizations.

● The National Bus Company had to be broken up, and more

Last October the Government introduced the biggest shake-up in local bus services for 50 years. In two articles Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent, looks at what has been achieved since then.

than 60 subsidiaries sold off.

The next election could determine how long these changes have in which to prove themselves, for the Labour Party in its transport policy document published last week, committed itself to repeal the Act.

What has so far emerged from this process of de-regulation is the creation of a structure for the industry within which intense competition will be possible if there are people who want to engage in it. The general view, however, is that it may be another 18 months before it becomes clear how strong the competitive forces are to be.

In the first phase of de-regulation, last October, about 1,500 operators, about 200 of them new ones, registered routes. For the start of the second phase last month a further 500 new services were registered, about 400 withdrawn, and 2,000 varied.

It is reckoned that there is now direct competition on under 3 per cent of routes. Nevertheless, if the scale of the competition is limited, the spirit is there. This was first apparent in Glasgow where severe traffic congestion was produced by operators competing for business in the city centre.

The problem has been eased by police action to smooth traffic flows and by buses varying their routes to avoid bottlenecks. But there is still talk of a need to reduce the number of services in the city centre by one-third.

A preliminary study by the transport and road research laboratory of the Department of Transport says that although there have been random fluctuations in fares it is not possible to detect any systematic movement.

The general impression in the industry is that de-regulation has so far had minimal impact on fares, except in an area such as South Yorkshire which had previously operated an exceptionally low fares policy, and had to increase its fares by 300 per cent to make services viable without subsidy.

On unprofitable but socially necessary routes, where operators still receive subsidy, locally authorities are estimated to have been able to reduce subsidies by about £40 million, or roughly 9 per cent nationally, as a result of competitive tendering, while maintaining broadly the same subsidized network.

However, this has not been true everywhere. Tomorrow: Future competition

Report complains of poor court conditions

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

Conditions are so bad in the Official Referees' Court, which hears all big disputes in the building industry, that lawyers and clients have to conduct discussions in corridors, according to a report.

The court, situated in a wing of the Courts of Justice in the Strand, has seven courtrooms, which are mostly "too small for their purpose, uncomfortable and inefficient to use".

"One is so small that when it is in use its door has to be kept permanently open," the report says.

The report is the first to be produced by the Official Referees' Users' Committee, which was set up in 1983 to make sure the court meets the needs of those using it.

It says that in its view there can be no justification whatsoever for those concerned with the construction industry being provided with accom-

modation inferior to that available for other litigants."

The problem is made worse because construction disputes tend to involve many parties, barristers, solicitors, experts and witnesses and large numbers of documents and plans. Blackboards and video recordings are also used.

The Lord Chancellor's Department recently agreed to provide new accommodation, consisting of eight large courts and other waiting and consulting rooms, in a new court building in Fetter Lane, and the committee says it hopes "nothing will occur to delay so urgent and necessary an improvement".

The committee, chaired by the senior official referee, Judge Lewis Hawser, QC, says that 85 per cent of the work of the official referees' courts deals with the construction industry.

Delays start on M1 near Luton

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

Today sees the start of six months of severe disruption to traffic on the M1 near Luton.

During that period nearly three miles of the motorway between junctions 9 and 10 will be reconstructed. The main work will not begin until after Easter, but preliminary work starts today with the closure of the slip roads at junction 10 except the south-bound exit, which is expected to remain open.

Three lanes will be kept open on the motorway at peak times. At other periods the M1

bound carriageway reduced at junction 2a (Wrotham).

A1 (M) Hertfordshire: Off-peak lane closures south-bound between junctions 10 and 7 (Stotfold/Stevenson).

M1 Bedfordshire: Construction and strengthening work. North and south-bound entry slip roads closed at junction 10 (Luton).

M25 Surrey: Exit slip road from clockwise carriageway at junction 13 (Staines) being widened.

M275 Hampshire: Flyover construction between junction with M27 and Rudmore roundabout, Portsmouth.

Midlands

M5 Hereford and Worcester: One lane open south bound and two north bound between junctions 5 and 6 (Droitwich/Worcester north). Also south-bound entry slip at junction 5 and south-bound exit slip at junction 6 are closed.

M5 West Midlands: Lane restrictions and some overnight carriageway closures between junctions 4 and 8 (Bromsgrove/M50 South Wales).

North

M63 Greater Manchester: Link road from A34 to M63 north-bound reduced to single lane.

M63 Barton Bridge, Greater Manchester: Widening scheme. Lane restrictions and slip road closures between junctions 1 and 7 (Eccles interchange/A56 Stretford). Severe delays at times.

Wales and West

M4 Mid-Glamorgan: Outside lane closed for carriageway repairs in both directions between junctions 34 and 35 (Llantrisant/Pen-y-Coed).

M5 Gloucestershire: Outside lane closed northbound for barrier repairs between junctions 9 and 8 (Tewkesbury/M50).

M5 Somerset: Lane closures between junctions 22 and 26 (Highbridge/Wellington).

Scotland

M8 Glasgow: Construction work between junctions 17 and 15 (Kelvinside/Townhead). Outside lane closed eastbound.

M8 Strathclyde: west of junction 5 (Shotts/Harthill): Cat's eye replacement. Inside lane closed westbound.

M73 Strathclyde: Outside lane closed in both directions between junctions 2 and 3 (M8/A80).

M74 Strathclyde: Contraflow between junctions 7 and 8 (A72/A71).

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch

London and South-east

A40(M) Marylebone flyover: Closed for repair work until end February. Diversions operating.

M11 London: New road layout and reconstruction work continues at Redbridge roundabout.

M25 Essex: Widening work at the junction 31 roundabout (Grays).

M2 Kent: Contraflow between junctions 6 and 7 (Faversham/A2).

M26 Kent: Earth works. Kent-

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Aloof González confronts rising tide of discontent

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The Spanish Government is facing the challenge of social discontent on a scale it has not experienced in four years in office.

Sociologists are emphasizing the "Versailles-like" isolation of Señor Felipe González in the Moncloa Palace, the Prime Minister's office situated in the west of Madrid, far from the marches by thousands of young people and the street battles with the police regularly punctuating the past weeks.

The students' leaders announced a truce at the weekend and a return to the classrooms today. They warned Señor José Mariáñez, the Education Minister, that this truce would hold only while they see if he responds quickly to their demands, which include dropping all university entrance exams.

But the trouble for the Government is that the protests by a new generation, worried about its chances of a university place and a subsequent job, comes on top of other festering social conflicts.

Chief among these is the bitterness of organized labour at the Government's economic policies, which are seen as a betrayal of its working-class, left-wing origins.

The pro-Socialist trade unions, tired of years of sacrifices for "their" Government, are increasingly joining the Communist-run unions to add a groundswell to the young people's discontent.

The under-25s make up half, in many cities far more, of Spain's three million unemployed. The unemployment rate, at 21 per cent, is the highest in Western Europe.

As Señor Mariáñez was reluctantly sitting down with secondary school leaders, Señor Carlos Solchaga, the Economics Minister, was appealing to Spain's captains of industry to keep within the Government's 5 per cent target and not to grant the unions' demand for wage increases of about 7 per cent this year.

Señor Nicolás Redondo, the Socialist trade union boss, retorted that the workers had tightened their belts for four years. Now, he said, they wanted to "benefit a bit" from

the improvement in the economy.

Foreign problems add to the Government's headaches. NATO membership looks increasingly like a juggling act, the row with Washington over the interlinked bases question promises to be resolved only by some kind of climbdown, the Gibraltar problem makes no progress and disaffection among the Muslims in Spain's North African enclave of Melilla, claimed by Morocco, is being tackled by Madrid with a clumsy use of force.

Under General Franco, Spaniards got used to problems being tackled with "firmness", and Señor González has been a surprising follower of this tradition.

The widely praised commu-

nicator, who last year brought off a "yes" verdict in the NATO referendum and then won a second four-year term with an absolute majority last summer, now appears to have lost contact with the "real Spain".

When he addresses Parliament next week, it will be his first appearance there since being confirmed as Prime Minister in July.

With his party's 184 seats in the lower house, Señor González has no need to cultivate Parliament, and his neglect resembles that of previous occupants of the Moncloa.

There are many signs that the Government could command the support of the silent majority of Spaniards if the Socialist Party sought to mobilize it.

But the communication problem is not only one for the Prime Minister. His party has only 190,000 members among 38 million Spaniards. Emerging from clandestinity after the Franco era, it quickly had to take on many local and regional government responsibilities as well.

The lacklustre performance of Parliament is aggravated by the break-up of the Opposition, the fragmentation of a right-wing alliance formerly led by Señor Manuel Fraga. Symbolically, the non-Socialist forces in Parliament have agreed not to name any successor to the post of Leader of the Opposition.

New Airbus unites a squabbling Europe



The Princess of Wales and M. Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, at the champagne launch of the Airbus 320 jet.

Partners vow to resist US pressure

From Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent, Toulouse

It was not easy being an American in Toulouse at the weekend. The handful who came to see the formal launch of the Airbus 320 jet heard endless speeches criticizing the United States.

Then they found themselves being toasted in champagne for belonging to the nation which suddenly appears to have united Europe.

The fact that it was St

Valentine's Day probably went some way towards fueling the togetherness of the European partners of the Airbus consortium. But that would have meant little had it not been for the attempts in recent weeks by the US Government to bully Europe out of its commitment to the Airbus concept.

Suddenly the French, Ger-

mans, Spanish and British, who can normally be relied upon to bicker behind the bland official smiles, were genuinely united.

M. Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, told the Americans that if they wanted a trade war they could have one and that Europe would fight back "blow for blow".

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the supervisory board of Airbus Industrie, said that even though there was an important amount of American technology in the aircraft "it unfortunately does not prevent our US competitors or some government officials from making a lot of noise whenever we gain the confidence of a new customer or are trying to launch a new programme".

The Prince of Wales, who was there with the Princess of Wales on his way from Portugal to a brief skiing holiday in Switzerland, also praised the way that Europe had worked together, and urged further co-operation if the continent is to succeed in the world markets.

The royal couple entered into the spirit of multinational co-operation by agreeing to pour champagne over the nose of the first A 320 no less than three times for the benefit of the shouting, jostling throng of photographers.

Leaders of British industry could hardly contain their delight at the new-found togetherness. Sir Austin Pearce, chairman of British Aerospace, is now confident that when he goes to see Mr Geoffrey Pattie, the Industry Minister, early next month to ask for cash to fund the next generation of Airbus jets, including the four-engine A-340, he will not come away empty-handed.

There is now such a political head of steam behind the project "to show the Amer-

cans that we can't be pushed around", that it would be almost unthinkable for the British Government to back out.

Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of Rolls-Royce, was bounding with renewed confidence that the V 2500 consortium engine in which Rolls-Royce has a big share would attract airlines in Europe especially, rather than the American General Electric rival.

Sir Adam Thomson, chairman of British Caledonian, who already has seven firm orders on the A 320, promptly decided to turn three more options into firm orders and so ensure his place at the head of the queue for the jet.

The 150-seat aircraft cost more than £1.5 billion to develop and has now achieved a record number of 439 commitments from 16 airlines, even though it does not make its first flight until next month.

Boeing, McDonnell Douglas and the US Trade Department do not like it. "Well, they had better lump it," one British official said. He was actually clapped by French and German hystanders, and that could not have happened just a few months ago.



Herr Strauss: US is "making a lot of noise".

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It's not exactly a laugh a minute, but there is little opportunity for boredom to creep in.

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Making vital decisions is an everyday occurrence for PCs on the street. You'll often find yourself in situations where you'll have to think quickly, then act. Fast.

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SERGEANT HEATON
BSc Leeds University Did research work for an international oil company.

POLICE CONSTABLE LOGAN
BSc in Applied Biology Worked on research of medical products and for four years in a leading London Hospital.

DETECTIVE CONSTABLE CHAMBERS
'A' levels. Spent one year as a management trainee with one of the clearing banks before joining the Met.

WORLD SUMMARY

Falklands anger over immigrants

Port Stanley (Reuter) - Britain yesterday launched a scheme to encourage more people to emigrate to the Falklands, a move that has angered some islanders because of a housing shortage.

Specially vetted applicants will get free single air tickets to the islands, assistance with selling their homes in Britain and refunds for shipping their possessions.

They will also be given housing priority - a concession that has angered some of the islands' 1,902 residents. The housing shortage is due partly to an influx of workers to build the huge new airport and barracks at Mount Pleasant, and the presence of 3,000 British troops.

Mr Shane Wolsey, assistant general manager of the islands' Development Corporation, said two families had already been accepted for the scheme.

Mubarak gets his way

Cairo - Having given massive support by Egypt's electorate in Thursday's referendum, President Hosni Mubarak has swiftly issued orders to dissolve the People's Assembly and to hold new elections for it on April 6 (Our Own Correspondent writes).

The referendum result, announced on Saturday, showed that 76.51 per cent of the 14 million registered voters had turned out, and that 88.9 per cent of them had supported the President's call for creating a new People's Assembly, elected according to new rules which allow independents to stand for the first time.

The President's National Democratic Party won 390 of the 448 seats in the outgoing assembly and appears likely to repeat its triumph. The new assembly is due to meet on April 22, and its main task will then be to decide whether to appoint President Mubarak to a second six-year term from next October.

Lift for Israel

Jerusalem - The United States is to grant Israel "most favoured ally" status, allowing it to share many of the privileges of Nato countries and be able to count on contracts to save its debt-plagued defence industries (Ian Murray writes).

Besides Nato members, only Egypt, Australia and South Korea enjoy such status. Israel has been particularly anxious to do so, both for the financial benefit and access to research and development it will bring. A formal announcement is due this week during the US visit by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister.

Congo leader visits

The President of Congo and current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, arrives in London this morning on his first official visit to Britain, where he will meet the Queen, the Prime Minister and senior officials (Nicholas Beeston writes).

The central African leader is expected to raise in talks the problem of black Africa's foreign debt, the West's stand on South Africa and the war in Chad. Dubbed the "reformed Marxist" by Western observers, Colonel Nguesso, aged 43, has successfully combined Marxist-Leninist rhetoric with a pragmatic approach to the West.

He and his 60-strong entourage leave London on Wednesday for the next leg of their tour, Spain.

Ransom paid

Nuoro, Sardinia (AP) - A man who traded himself for a friend being held hostage by Sardinian bandits has been freed for a ransom of 600 million lire (about £320,000), it was reported yesterday.

Signor Domenico Pittorri, a truck driver, was set free on Friday night after a month in captivity. He was taken hostage in the place of Pantina Brats de Candia, who was kidnapped with her husband, Giorgio, on November 2.

TUC plea for picket

Istanbul (Reuter) - Turkish police yesterday detained a trade union picket for insulting the police as a delegation of international labour leaders visited strikers at a telecommunications factory in Istanbul, the Anatolian Agency said.

One of the delegation, Mr Norman Willis, General Secretary of the TUC, said he would ask the British Embassy in Ankara to try to secure the man's release.

Ski break at Klosters



The Duke and Duchess of York heading yesterday for the Alpine slopes above the fashionable Swiss ski resort of Klosters. Despite driving snow and strong winds they skied, with a break for lunch, until dusk.

The Duke, appropriately wearing a helicopter motif on

his dark blue bobble cap, is regarded as less proficient on the piste than his wife, but an expert described his performance yesterday as "stylish". The couple have rented a chalet at Wolfgang between Davos and Klosters. They will be joined today by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Fierce protest by Druze villagers

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Druze villagers from the Golan Heights area, occupied by Israel after the six-day war in 1967, staged a very violent demonstration on Saturday on a hill overlooking neighbouring Druze villages which have remained under Syrian rule.

The demonstration, which was reviewed by yesterday's Cabinet meeting, was significant not only for the ferocity of the fighting, but for the fact that Israeli police on hand were well equipped with shields, helmets and anti-riot gear. It is the lack of this equipment which has led in the past to security forces firing live ammunition at dem-

onstrators when they are outnumbered by stone throwers. Eight policemen were slightly injured in the fighting and 13 Druze were arrested. The demonstration was held to mark the fifth anniversary of the imposition of Israeli law in the area.

● Car bombing: Several Arabs were hurt yesterday in an attempted Palestinian car bombing near a big Israeli hospital (AP reports from Tel Aviv).

Police said the car blew up prematurely, several yards away from the Meir Hospital in the town of Kfar Saba, which is adjacent to the Israeli-occupied West Bank and

Lebanon conflict: Lofty visions of future amid present misery
Christian chief looks beyond the mountains for salvation

From Robert Fisk
Ayman Semman
Lebanon

"That's the Barouk Mountains down there. The grey line after the hills." Mr Danny Chamoun is standing in the stone patio of his mountain-top villa and turns to the north, pointing across the silvery phosphorescence of snow. "And that ridge is Ehden, just above the cedars. You can see almost all of Lebanon from there."

But the Lebanon that Danny Chamoun really sees is cantonized, divided, chopped up into little sectarian states that cut cynically through the dark valleys hidden below the snowline, out of sight of the villa on the heights of Faraya. In two months - he holds up two fingers when he says it - the disintegration of Lebanon will be complete.

"The cantonization, the frontiers are already there. Each factional war relieves one community. Look now, the Shias are fighting the Palestinians, so most of the Druze and the Christians are left in peace for a while. But Lebanon will not dis-

appear. There could be a Druze-Christian alliance."

Mr Chamoun is a canny man behind his bland, laid-back exterior and his 1986 French ski clothes. It has been a good day on the slopes of Faraya. He looks down towards Beirut and the dark smudge on the horizon that is the only mark in this rarefied air of the city which contains one of Lebanon's cruellest wars.

"Look, there is only one way this thing has to be finished, and that is by international action. If there is none, then bombs are going to go on exploding in London or Berlin or Madrid. Or will the Europeans just accept this? You know, the Europeans have a problem: they have become so developed, they are very vulnerable."

It is an uneasy theory but an important one, since Mr Chamoun might rather like to be a future President of Lebanon. And the Israelis, say some of his friends, believe he is their man. He has warm personal relations with General Antoine Lahd, the commander of Israel's proxy "South Lebanon Army" militia.

He can call up the Druze leadership, the traditional enemies of the Christian Maronites, from the radio telephone in his villa, one authoritative voice speaking in rational terms to another across those valley battle-lines.

If ever that Christian-Druze alliance took root, Mr Chamoun would be able to drive from Jerusalem to Beirut, via Marjayoun, Jezzine and Moukhtara, without ever leaving friendly territory. This fact, of course, has not been lost on the Syrians, who view Mr Chamoun as a partitionist only slightly less extreme than his octogenarian father, Camille, who as President in 1958 called in the US Marines.

That historical heritage has not been forgotten among the Chamouns, especially when Danny Chamoun outlines the nature of the "international action" which he says must finish Lebanon's wars. He moves his hands in a graceful arc when he talks, making titanic political decisions seem easy; he probably seems a very credible figure in Israel, and indeed might

appear so in Europe in the years to come.

"What has got to happen is that there must be a total disarming of the Lebanese people, and then an international army to come in here and police the place until the Lebanese Army has been strengthened. I mean a real international army that can set Lebanon on its feet again as a state."

Has Mr Chamoun any idea of how absurd these words sound in the political corridors of the West, where statesmen's reputations still lie in tatters because of their military involvement in Lebanon? "You may think so now. But why could it not be done? Throughout history, foreign armies have done this in Lebanon. The Egyptians did it, the Ottomans did it, the French did it when they took Lebanon over from the Turks. The French helped to establish the 1943 state. The Americans solidified Lebanon when they sent in their Marines in 1958."

But what of the multinational force of 1982? What of the Syrian and Israeli occupations? What of the United Nations force in southern Lebanon? The answers come

quickly. The MNF was a mismanaged force. The Syrians became corrupt. The Israelis became controversial in their siege of Beirut. The UN? "Well, surely soldiers have to realize that they die sometimes. Soldiers exist to fight and defend something, not for medal parades."

Or so it might seem from this mountain-top villa. Long ago, a generation ago in the Lebanese civil war, Mr Chamoun led a Christian militia called the "Tigers" which were eventually crushed by the much larger Christian Phalangists. "Now we are just little pussycats," he said ruefully at a conference in Switzerland shortly afterwards.

But he clearly believes these things can change. Mr Amin Gemayel, the Lebanese President, who is a Phalangist, currently portrays an image of little more than weakness, vacillation and false hopes.

The President is currently touring Europe seeking economic help for his country. Mr Chamoun may one day intend to make a similar trip, though his demands will be far more ambitious.

Whitehall admits it has upgraded diplomatic presence in Damascus

By Nicholas Beeston

The Foreign Office admitted yesterday that it had upgraded its diplomatic representation in Damascus last month, and that a senior Syrian diplomat would be posted to London soon.

But a spokesman denied that the changes had anything to do with the disappearance of Mr Terry Waite, the Anglican envoy, and emphasized that Britain had had no contact with the Syrian Government concerning the missing negotiator, who vanished on January 20 and is presumed kidnapped.

Last month a First Secretary, Mr Jeremy Halford, was posted to Damascus to head the British interests section of the Australian Embassy, and in the coming weeks a Syrian counsellor will take over the Syrian interests section of the Lebanese Embassy in London. Both new section heads are more senior than their predecessors.

The timing of the postings led to speculation yesterday that Britain had entered a

secret deal with Damascus, whereby the Foreign Office would move towards improving relations with Syria if it used its considerable influence in Lebanon to free Mr Waite and other Western hostages.

"Our agreement with the Syrians over the interests sections does not specify rank," a spokesman said, adding that Damascus had not demonstrated its intention to stop sponsoring terrorism.

Britain severed diplomatic links with Syria last November after evidence of involvement by senior Syrian intelligence officers in a plot to blow up an El Al jet at Heathrow. Under the current

agreement, both countries can maintain three diplomats in each other's capitals under the flag of another nation.

The announcement of the changes followed the delivery of a letter from Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, to Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze Muslim leader, on Saturday, asking him for support in trying to free Mr Waite.

The contents of the letter, delivered by the British Ambassador to Lebanon, Mr John Gray, were not revealed, but it is known that Mr Jumblatt is putting pressure on radical Shia Muslim leaders to have the envoy freed.

In London, the Lebanese hostage crisis was expected to dominate talks between Sir Geoffrey and President Gemayel of Lebanon, who is on a three-day visit to Britain as part of a European tour.

Although the Maronite Christian leader has little, if any, sway over Muslim areas, he may be able to shed some new light on Mr Waite's fate.

Besieged Palestinians quit camp



Palestinian families, who have been besieged by Shia Amal militiamen for several months, leaving the Bourj al-Barajneh camp in Beirut with an escort of Amal gunmen to buy food.

Appeal to Hezbollah for Waite

From Juan Carlos Guncio
Beirut

Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, yesterday expressed his growing impatience over the continued detention of Mr Terry Waite and indirectly blamed the pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God) for holding the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy.

"We are still in touch with Hezbollah and we hope that they will respond to us and release Terry Waite, if he is detained by them, because this situation is impossible," he said in an interview.

Mr Jumblatt's appeal for news about Mr Waite came shortly after he had received a message from Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

Militia sources in the Muslim sector of the city said they believed that Mr Waite remains in the southern suburbs, despite rumours that he had been taken to the Bekaa valley. Both the southern suburbs and the Bekaa valley are strongholds of Shia Muslim fundamentalist groups with connections to the Islamic Jihad organization, with whom Mr Waite has been trying to negotiate.

Mr Jumblatt's well-trained militia was in charge of Mr Waite's security until he went missing. The mere fact of receiving a letter from the Foreign Secretary may help to boost Mr Jumblatt's prestige at a time when it looks very tarnished indeed.

● Stalemate ahead: Western intelligence services are now convinced that there will be a long period of stalemate before the fate of the hostages in Beirut is resolved (Michael Evans writes).

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31-35	£2,000	£2,000	£100	£4,100	£2,000
36-40	£2,000	£2,000	£100	£4,100	£2,000
41-45	£2,000	£2,000	£100	£4,100	£2,000
46-50	£2,000	£2,000	£100	£4,100	£2,000
51-55	£2,000	£2,000	£100	£4,100	£2,000
56-60	£2,000	£2,000	£100	£4,100	£2,000
61-65	£2,000	£2,000	£100	£4,100	£2,000
66-70	£2,000	£2,000	£100	£4,100	£2,000
71-75	£2,000	£2,000	£100	£4,100	£2,000

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36-40	£5,000	£5,000	£250	£10,250	£5,000
41-45	£5,000	£5,000	£250	£10,250	£5,000
46-50	£5,000	£5,000	£250	£10,250	£5,000
51-55	£5,000	£5,000	£250	£10,250	£5,000
56-60	£5,000	£5,000	£250	£10,250	£5,000
61-65	£5,000	£5,000	£250	£10,250	£5,000
66-70	£5,000	£5,000	£250	£10,250	£5,000
71-75	£5,000	£5,000	£250	£10,250	£5,000

*The illustration is based on the assumption that future Annual Bonuses will be 1.75% of the Guaranteed Sum Assured and 2.5% of the Guaranteed Sum Assured (the current rates) and that the Guaranteed Sum Assured will be 10% of the Guaranteed Sum Assured. Policies are subject to the usual conditions of insurance and capital appreciation have been built in.

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Chaos looms as rebels battle on against an isolationist Rangoon

In the first of two articles from Rangoon, Michael Hamlyn examines the consequences of Burma's self-imposed isolation, and the difficult choices now facing the left-wing military Government.

The mild and unprotesting Burmese people, who will next month celebrate the silver jubilee of the seizure of power by a left-wing military junta, and who have been suffering in painful isolation since, now face the prospect of severe chaos to come.

Unless steps are taken soon to bring their isolation to an end and restore some sense to the country's politics and economics, observers fear that renewed bitter civil war could lead to Burma becoming another field of conflict between the Chinese and Vietnamese communists.

After having been ruled by a series of kings of varying degrees of bloodthirstiness, many of whom conducted a massacre of their relatives on assuming power (often by executing them in sacks and having them trampled by sacred white elephants in order to get round a religious injunction against the spilling of royal blood), the Burmese underwent 100 years or so of British colonial rule.

The first years of renewed independence after 1948 under the visionary Prime Minister, U Nu, degenerated into civil war as separatist hill tribes, having been promised a right to secede after 15 years, were denied it. The insurgent tribes reached the outskirts of Rangoon, the capital.

The Army, under General Ne Win, seized power in March 1962 and imposed an inflexible Chinese-style regime, with massive nationalization and a withdrawal from contact with the outside world. The Army has managed to drive the rebels back into the hills, but it has not so far had any success in gaining control of the borders with India, China, Laos or Thailand, which are all in rugged country and in insurgent hands.

The regime has not been especially cruel, observers say, merely inefficient. The coup itself was almost bloodless, though thousands spent time in jail, and after a spell in exile in Bangkok U Nu was allowed back into the country, where he occupies his time translating Buddhist texts.

BURMA Part 1

But an atmosphere of oppression has been generated by the establishment of a network of village and ward committees of the ruling party, the Burma Socialist Programme Party, who are required to report all visitors in and out of people's houses, and who often interfere in the detail of people's lives.

"If you are a journalist, I shall have to be careful talking to you," said one Rangoon citizen anxious to tell me of the Government's oppression, "because you are probably being followed."

There are no opposition



U Nu Win: most charismatic of the leaders.

parties, no student unions. Newspapers are under government ownership and are in any case pathetic imitations of genuine news sheets.

But the Ne Win Government is now a group of ageing warhorses: U Nu himself is 76 years old. He is chairman of the BSP party and still is much the most charismatic of the country's leaders. He enjoys a good deal of respect, but people who have met him say that he is beginning to show his age.

What happens when he leaves the scene is now the subject of much speculation. He has made elaborate arrangements for his succession. A close colleague for many years, General San Yu, has been appointed President and, perhaps more significantly, deputy chairman of the party.

But U San Yu, though only 69, is a good deal less healthy

than his chief. He has had kidney trouble and has also been undergoing treatment for a heart problem.

There is also an impression among observers of the Burmese scene that all is not well within the ranks of the Army. The present rulers came to senior military rank without the benefit of much education, but simply through experience of fighting the British or the Japanese or both. But a proper defence college was established in 1954 and its first products have now reached positions of senior command.

They have not enjoyed witnessing the inability of their troops to stand up to the heavily armed insurgents in the hills. The lack of arms and ammunition has, diplomats in Rangoon consider, meant that the Ne Win regime is unusually a military regime which has not looked after its Army's interests.

Recent fighting in Shan state led to the recapture of Kya Hkoi, a border town which had been in rebel hands for 17 years, and has been a cause of some satisfaction, but the casualties were extraordinarily high — more than 770 people were officially admitted to have been killed — and senior officers are reported to have considered them unnecessary if they had been adequately equipped.

While in Rangoon the industrialized countries, particularly Japan and West Germany, vie to buy themselves a stake in post-Ne Win Burma with large aid projects, the real battle may well be fought in the hills.

The Communist Party leads the biggest armed insurgency. It has recently lost the favour of the Chinese rulers and is rumoured to be moving closer to the Vietnamese. Vietnamese or Laotian bodies and equipment were said to have been discovered after the capture of Kya Hkoi.

But the BCP is the only nationally organized body in opposition to the regime. It has recently been attempting to put together an alliance of all the insurgent forces in the different tribal areas, offering a role for the tribal groups in a federal Burma.

A combined opposition and a divided Government after U Nu Win goes is a certain recipe for disaster in Burma.

But U San Yu, though only 69, is a good deal less healthy



Tamil militants in Jaffna, Sri Lanka, waging a four-year war for a separate homeland in the Sinhalese-dominated island, gripping cyanide capsules in their teeth. More than 200 Tamil rebels have taken the capsules rather than be captured by government troops.

Minister sacked in Punjab

Delhi (AFP) — A rebellious minister in the Punjab Government was sacked yesterday, and two more people were reported to have been killed in Sikh separatist-related violence in the northern Indian state.

The Punjab Governor, Mr Siddharth Shankar Ray, dismissed Mr Harbhajan Singh Sandhu, the Agriculture Minister, for pledging his loyalty to a new Sikh party established by the separatist-backed high priests of Sikhism two weeks ago. The Press Trust of India said.

Punjab's Chief Minister and leader of the moderate Sikh Akali Dal party, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, who advised Mr Sandhu's dismissal, views the setting up of the new party, the United Akali Dal, as an

effort to topple him from power.

Meanwhile, three suspected Sikh militants yesterday shot dead a resident of Rasoolpur village, about 12 miles from the Sikh holy city of Amritsar, police said.

In Faridkot district on Saturday, unidentified gunmen killed a farmer in Chaudharywala village, the Press Trust of India said.

The killings brought to 110 the number who have died this year in violence arising from the campaign by Sikh militants for an independent homeland in India's only predominantly Sikh state.

Support holds: The beleaguered Mr Barnala has withstood the pressure of the high priests at Amritsar to resign, while 36 members of the Akali Dal have refused to

withdraw their support from Mr Barnala in spite of the threat of being excommunicated by the high priests (Kuldip Nayar writes).

The high priests had fixed noon on Saturday as the deadline for the Akali legislators, but only six, including Mr Harbhajan Singh Sandhu, who said he could not disobey the high priests representing the Akali Thak, have gone over to the high priests.

In a house of 117 members, Mr Barnala retains the support of 36 of the Akali Dal, 31 of the Congress (I) party, five of the Bharatiya Janata Party, and one each from the Communist Party and Janata, as well as the four independent members, but his strength within the party has been halved.

The fight against Aids

Campaign divides Brazil's bishops

From Mac Margolis, Rio de Janeiro

Roman Catholic Church leaders in São Paulo, Brazil's most populous archdiocese, are developing plans to build a hospital dedicated to the treatment of victims of Aids.

The project to build a 45-bed hospital was initiated by one of Brazil's most influential clergymen, the Archbishop of São Paulo, Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns.

The World Health Organization recently listed Brazil, with 1,012 Aids cases since 1982, as the nation with the third highest incidence of the virus. A year ago Brazil was in sixth place.

Sixty per cent of the cases have been diagnosed in São Paulo. Two priests, reportedly infected with the virus, have died in the past two years.

Cardinal Arns cited the alarming spread of the disease and the lack of accurate information as reasons for the church's involvement in trying to combat Aids.

The Brazilian Catholic Church has recently spoken out in favour of caring for Aids victims, who it says suffer from the stigma and misinformation that lepers suffered centuries ago. However, the Catholic hierarchy is sharply divided on how to go about a health campaign.

To conservative churchmen, Aids is regarded as a divine punishment against the promiscuous and homosexuals. They have called for improvements in medical and sanitary practices, as well as a clean-up of morals.

Cardinal Eugenio Sales, the conservative Archbishop of Rio, said a government educational campaign that counsels use of condoms only "fosters the principal source of contamination", homosexuality and the swapping of partners.

So-called progressive bishops, led by Cardinal Arns, have attempted to tread a delicate theological line. They have obeyed Catholic doctrine, which condemns practices such as homosexuality, sex outside of marriage, and artificial birth control (prophylactics). Yet, instead of public condemnations, they have called for more "self-discipline" in sexual relations.

They also have argued for deeper church engagement in "consciousness-raising" to alert the public to the dangers of Aids.

Iceland set to lead way in testing for virus

From Tony Samstag, Oslo

The tiny and constantly astonishing nation of Iceland could be the first in the world to identify virtually every man or woman within its borders who might be infected by, or carrying, the Aids virus.

Two obvious reasons are the country's small island population — barely 250,000 — and a high level of technical expertise. Those factors have already enabled the Government to isolate an entire generation of women of child-bearing age to test for immunity or to immunize against German measles.

A similar project to deal with Aids would involve voluntary blood tests for all those aged between 15 and 65, and would take two to three years.

Latest statistics show that Iceland, with about 30 infected so far, is proportionately the fifth most infected country in Europe in relation to its population, after Switzerland,

Denmark, Belgium and France. Sweden is comes ninth and Norway 12th.

All the Nordic countries have been notable for the frankness of their information campaigns. Free condoms are already on offer in Icelandic nightclubs and Norway has attracted favourable attention with posters displaying a wryly humorous, unmistakably phallic, cartoon character taking the appropriate precautions.

Newspapers have carried a series of explicit photographs in which couples of all sexual persuasions in various stages of courtship are warned of the potential consequences of their behaviour: "A bit on the side can give you Aids," warns one example.

Iceland has also appointed an official homosexual "spokesman" to co-ordinate the Aids information campaign in the homosexual community.

Transportation is not merely moving goods and people efficiently from place to place. It must be done safely, comfortably and in a systemized way.

As the world's urban areas continue to blossom, so does global interest in high volume railway systems that are reliable, safe and comfortable, and not threatening to the environment.

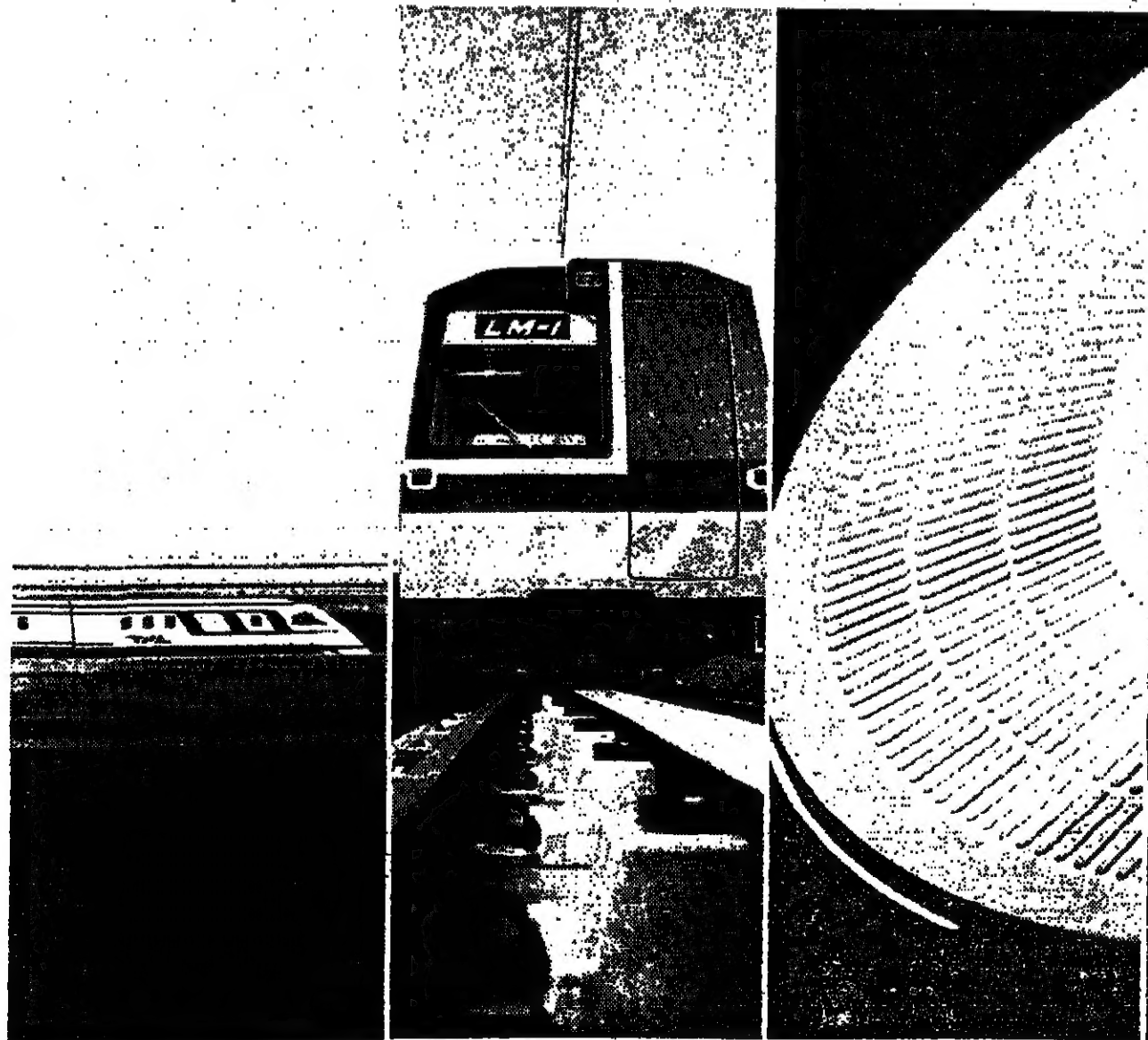
Hitachi's scientists and engineers are making great strides toward systems that affordably meet all of these goals. We are now testing trains propelled by a newly developed compact, powerful linear motor. This unit produces a smooth, quiet ride around tight curves and up steep inclines. It results in far less lurching and swaying and virtual elimination of the screeching heard in conventional trains. Also, the small size of the linear motor train will permit, at great savings, the construction of subway tunnels with only half the cross-section of conventional tunnels.

Hitachi are producing key electronics devices such as large-capacity thyristors (greatly reducing energy needs) and large-scale integrated circuit chips for automatic train control and operation systems. We're also developing hardware and software for an integrated computerized system that will manage everything from ticketing to train scheduling and movement. And we're building ultra-lightweight trains, monorail cars, and bullet trains.

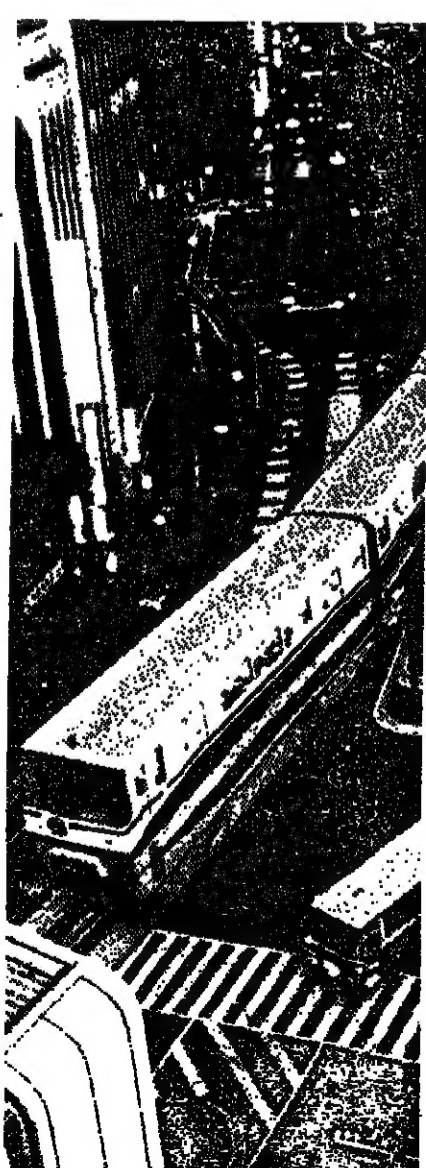
We link technology to human needs. We believe that Hitachi's advanced technologies will result in systems that serve people's needs in myriad ways — greater convenience and comfort; lower cost and environmental impact. Our goal in transportation — and communications, energy and medicine as well — is to create and produce systems that will improve the quality of life the world around.

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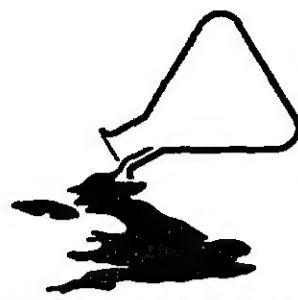
Hitachi, Ltd. Tokyo, Japan



Hitachi's advances in transportation include the joint development with Japan National Railways of a linear motor train with a potential speed of 500km/h, a smoother, quieter linear motor train, large-capacity thyristor and monorail car.



When the chips are down



RESEARCH AND PROSPERITY

Part 1: Left behind

a four-part series, *The Times* pinpoints the reasons for our decline and seeks a formula for a brighter future

If Britain is to enter the next century as a wealth-creating nation, the crucial role of research and development must be recognized now. In the first of

On Thursday the House of Lords will debate the report of its select committee on science and technology into British research and development. The report, released last month, demonstrates that Britain is in the midst of an invisible crisis. It is as serious as the old evils of high inflation (now conquered) or trade union power (now curtailed). It threatens the country's whole future: everyone will be affected by it, yet few people even know it exists.

It is a crisis of research and development, of science and technology: dull words, perhaps, but they are vital to our ability to make things, and therefore to create wealth. In the past 10 years, since the development of the silicon chip, Britain has, on the whole, failed to understand

that whereas technological mastery was once an advantage, it is now an essential. This is taken for granted by all our major competitors.

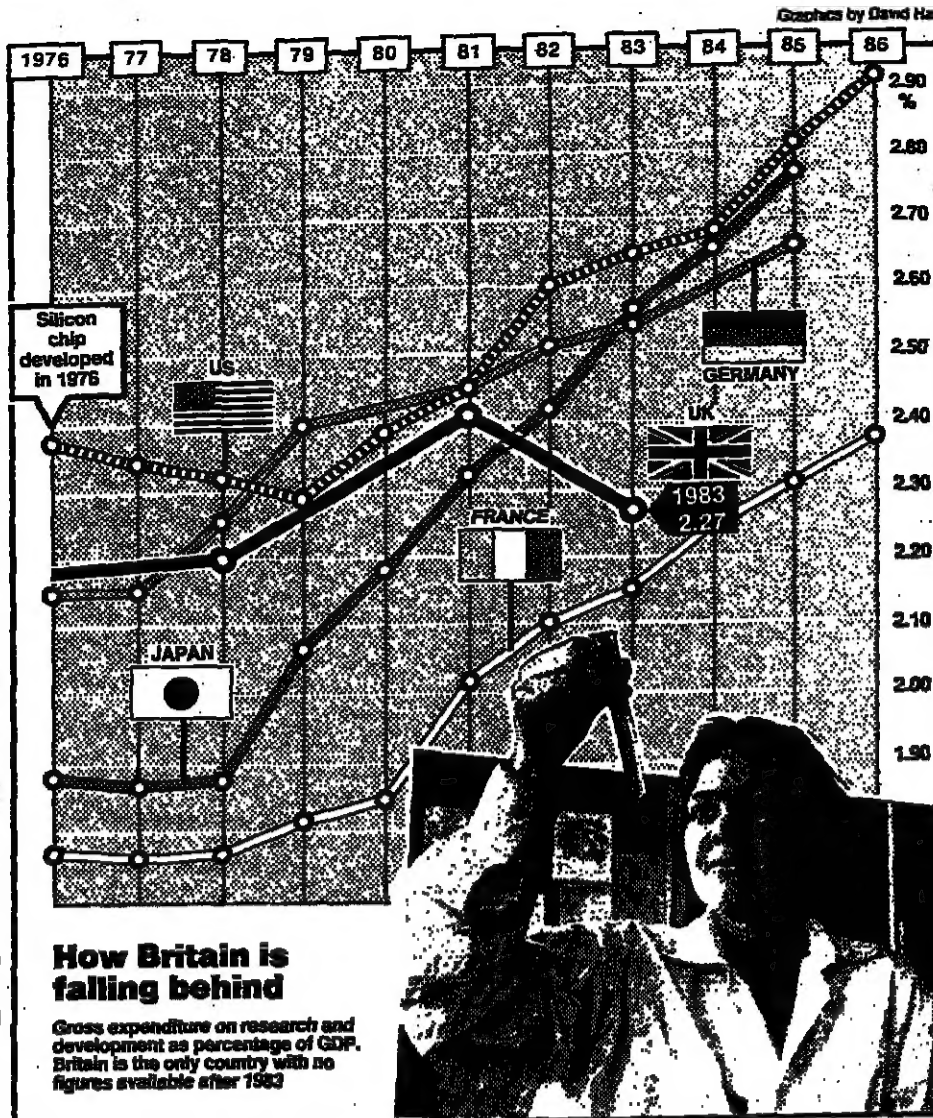
It is not only mature nations like the United States and Japan which show every sign of entering the 21st century having left Britain far behind. Emergent ones like South Korea and Taiwan are on the same road; if it were not so, why would that "British" success story, the Amstrad home computer, be made in Taiwan?

Britain has declined further, and faster, as a manufacturing nation than the US, Germany, Japan or France. The indicators of crisis are clear: British manufacturing's contribution to our gross domestic product fell from 32 per cent in 1960 to 22 per cent in 1984

Since 1980, and among the same nations, Britain is the only one to have reduced its research and development spending as a percentage of gross domestic product.

It is a measure of the British attitude that the UK, unlike other countries, has not been able to supply the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris with a regular annual figure for its gross expenditure on R & D, a fact that OECD officials privately find "incredible".

Both the private sector, with notable exceptions, and successive governments, are culpable. But what can, and should, be done? *The Times* examines the causes of collapse and listens to the prescription for recovery.



These are the words of a prophet: "Technology is now the engine driving the world economy; the innovation process has become more important than anything else."

No booming voice, flowing robes or long lease on a cave for Dr Bruce Merrifield: he makes do with an amiable matter-of-fact tone, a business suit and an office on the fourth floor of the US Department of Commerce building in Washington. But he is indeed considered a prophet, and what he is saying about the near future and the world in which we already find ourselves is Biblical in its weight.

He is the Reagan administration's Assistant Secretary for Productivity, Technology and Innovation and the western world's most enthusiastic carrier of the message that something huge is happening to the way we create wealth.

This is his message: for 200 years, large numbers of people have earned their living through the making of things in factories, and the ways in which this has been organized have remained largely unchanged. Now they have suddenly become inadequate. A new element has been introduced whose influence has slowly gathered force until now it is poised to carry all before it: the theory of continuous change.

Merrifield, a lean, bright-eyed man looking a decade younger than his 65 years, spends his time pointing this out to the American government, public, and business community, both employers and employees. It is fair to say they have now grasped the essential point. The British Government, public, and business community, it can well be argued, have not.

So consider a tale of two cameras.

Anyone over 30 will remember the Brownie 127, the workhorse of family photography in the Britain of the fifties and early Sixties. Designed and made by Kodak Ltd, the British subsidiary of



Dr Bruce Merrifield: "Whoever is generating new technology will conquer the market place"

the US photographic giant, it was cheap, simple and easy to use, with a fixed aperture, shutter speed and depth-of-field, and it sold in millions.

Its equivalent today would be the Canon Autofocus, the "automatic everything" camera of the giant Japanese company. (There are a number of such models on the market now, of course, but Canon's was the first.) It is not cheap or simple, but it is easy to use, because its internal workings are of great sophistication, and it too has sold in millions.

The Brownie 127 was produced from 1952 to 1964 and in those twelve years there was one model change, the Model Two which appeared in 1959 with a very slightly modified lens.

The Canon Autofocus has been in production since 1979. Up to last year — just over half the life of the 127 — there had been five model changes, each an upgrading of the last, to take account of technological developments. (If you count the AF35ML, a model with a different focusing system, the

'R and D is absolutely essential for survival'

number of changes is six.) And there will soon be more.

Canon is not doing this for fun, and it is far from cheap. In 1985 alone the company spent £66 million, nearly 10 per cent of its turnover, at its research and development centre in Atsugi, outside Tokyo.

But, although it is the world's biggest manufacturer of 35mm cameras, it has to do it to remain in business to continue selling its products. Electronic engineering is developing so quickly that if it does not produce every couple of years a camera which can do more than the last one, Olympus or Minolta or another of its rivals will.

Behind it all lies the microchip, that postage-stamp-sized square of silicon with a complete computer on it, developed a decade ago. The micro-processor opened up, increased and hastened technological change. Every industry has been affected by it: now every industry is changing all the time.

"Life cycles have collapsed," says Merrifield. "What used to be products or processes that had a 10-to-20-year life, or more. These are now down to three to five

years, or even less, in consumer electronics, and rarely more than five to 10 years at the most in other areas. What this means is quite simple: whoever is generating new technology will conquer the market place. Technology is now the engine driving the world economy."

Merrifield says that industrial management has become the management of change and that industrial competitiveness means the mastery of three ideas:

● The innovation process itself, meaning the development of new products and the realization of the urgent need to accelerate the process.

● The lifelong, continuous, reskilling of the workforce. "Any set of skills can now be obsolete in five to 10 years, just as a product can be."

● The move to computer-integrated manufacturing (CIM), an arcane, as yet little-known field which is Merrifield's speciality and represents the fact that continuous change not only affects what we make, but also the way we do it.

Manufacturing is about to undergo a revolution. It is giving us the factory of the future: the make-anything factory.

Automated plants can now be built which at the substitution of one master computer program for another will retool themselves virtually instantly. A production line set up to make pulleys, say, can be programmed to make door-knobs in a matter of minutes, a process that until now might have taken a month.

The manufacturing facility of the very near future, within five to 10 years, will become

computer-integrated flexible," Merrifield says. "A given plant will make hundreds of products for different companies and different industries, serving hundreds of different niche markets. It will run for 35 minutes on one thing, 20 minutes on another. Manufacturing itself will become a service function."

But make-anything factories will not mean a contraction of manufacturing; on the contrary, Merrifield sees a vast expansion, based on the innovation process, on new products, on research and development.

"CIM will remove the barrier that manufacturing currently is to entering the marketplace. If you're a little company at the moment, to come up with a new product you build a plant to make 10 times more than you can sell, and you have a negative cash flow, and in the meantime somebody else has come along and your product is obsolete. But if you can just buy time on a manufacturing facility you can enter the marketplace immediately, at zero cost."

Merrifield is in no doubt about the speed with which CIM will be upon us, and manufacturing itself change into a service. "This wheel has already been invented. There is no question that manufacturing industry is undergoing profound change, and we are on the threshold of a new industrial revolution which is going to far exceed anything that notion could connote in the past."

"It is already here, it is going to accelerate, it is going to happen with us or without us, and it had better happen with us. If a country doesn't realize this is going to happen, your manufacturing will be done by somebody else for you."

And it follows naturally, he says, that research and development is now by far the most important industrial priority. "It is absolutely essential for survival. It is the single most important thing. In any nation, R & D in excess of 3 per cent of the gross national product is now required for survival and growth. The Japanese, of course, are in excess of that. The US is spending nearly 2.8 per cent and it probably will hit 3 per cent."

Reminded that the UK, far from nearing the 3 per cent target, is falling further behind it — alone among the leading industrialized countries — Merrifield gives a rueful smile. "A nation that does not accord the utmost importance to R & D has made a decision not to be in business in five to 10 years."

Losing the race for industrial survival

Britain accords the least importance to research and development of any of the world's five leading industrial countries. The Gerd graph above tells the sorry tale. Gerd stands for gross expenditure on research and development, and represents a country's total R & D spending, public and private, civil and military. The graph shows Gerd as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), the best way to indicate the priority given to R & D.

A startling fact is immediately clear: while Britain's four competitors head steadily towards the 3 per cent figure regarded as essential for industrial survival (indeed Japan may already have passed it), Britain is heading the other way.

Gerd takes as its starting point 1976, the year of the development of the silicon chip, the event which more than any other pushed technology into its now dominant place in the world economy. It will be seen that as the "technology factor" began to increase in importance in the late Seventies, the R & D spending of the US, Japan, West Germany and France began to rise — and has not stopped rising. It has increased as a percentage of GDP every year since 1979 for the US; every year since 1977 for Japan; every year since 1977 for West Germany; and every year since 1978 for France.

In Britain, however, it has fallen from 2.42 per cent in 1981 to 2.27 per cent in 1983, the last year for which a figure is available. There is even less cause for comfort when the 1983 figure is examined.

'Britain lags behind to an astonishing extent'

It would seem on the surface to indicate that we are not all that far behind our main industrial competitors; indeed, Britain is ahead of France. However, the figure includes defence R & D, of which Britain does vastly more than any of the others except the US. If we extract the figures for civil R & D, they show that Britain not only holds the wooden spoon, but is behind to an astonishing extent. Civil R & D was 1.6 per cent of gross domestic product in the UK in 1983; 1.7 per cent in France; 1.9 per cent in the US; 2.5 per cent in West Germany; and 2.5 per cent in Japan.

West Germany, our main competitor in Europe, spends nearly half as much again as we do on industrial research and development. And in absolute terms, the relative position of the UK is significantly worse than these figures suggest because Britain's GDP is lower than that of the other countries.

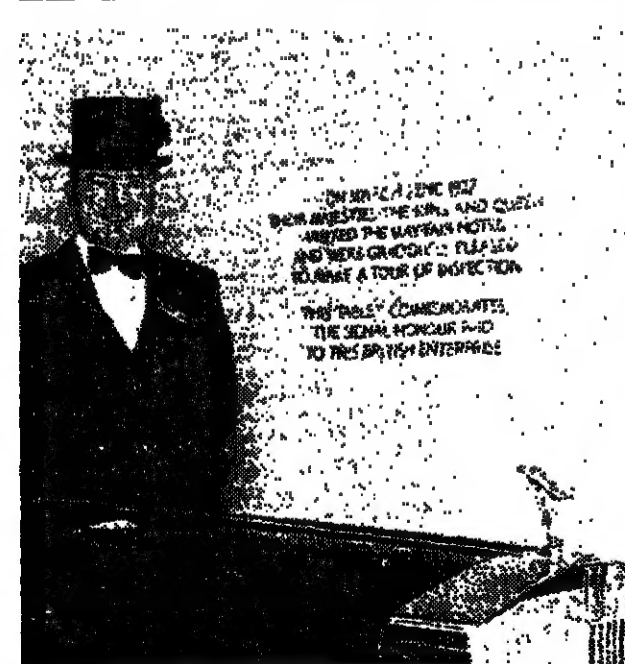
The other startling fact immediately visible from the Gerd graph is the scantiness of the data on Britain. Officials of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris are privately scathing and incredulous at the lack of effort Britain makes in assembling R & D statistics.

Although the amounts the Government spends are now readily available — through the *Annual Review of Government Expenditure* — it is much more difficult to get accurate figures of what is being spent by private industry, and so assemble a complete picture. The Department of Trade and Industry conducts a full survey only every four years, with partial updates biennially; the figures for 1985 will not be ready until later this year.

The House of Lords Select Committee on Science and Technology commented in the report which the Lords will debate on Thursday: "The statistical information relating to industrial R & D needs to be significantly upgraded." The DTI's quadrennial surveys, it said, were "an imperfect base for policy making". The Lords' report suggested that companies should be compelled to declare their R & D expenditure in their annual reports.

The only recent indications of the pattern of British research and development spending, therefore, come from the accounts of the Government's own disbursements in the *Annual Review*. They present absolutely no reassurance. Total government R & D expenditure, civil and military, was £3.98 billion in the year ended April 1984; £4.26 billion in the year ended April 1985; and £4.58 billion in the year ended April 1986.

Expressed as a percentage of GDP, those figures are 1.3; 1.3; and yes, 1.3. Competitors are climbing towards the target; Britain remains firmly on the ground.

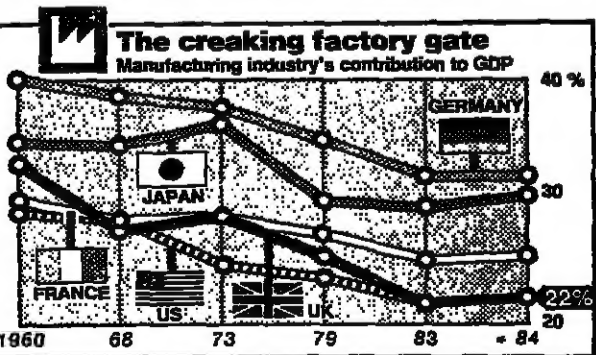


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Hairdressing is not enough

The technology race is the last one British manufacturing can afford to lose, that defeat would confirm, and probably make permanent, the country's industrial decline.

Britain's manufacturing decline has been worse than any other leading industrial nation: since the first oil shock in 1973 output has dropped by 20 per cent. In 1983 Britain went into deficit in its trade in manufactures for the first time since the Roman occupation.

The British prejudice against "metal-bashing" industry is reinforced by a general feeling that the move to a service economy is inevitable. Banking, hairdressing, tour-

ism, catering — these will be the job-providers of the future. They may indeed provide many of the jobs, but they will not create all the wealth. Our major industrial competitors all realize that in the year 2000 and beyond, manufacturing industry will still be supremely important. Yet it will be dominated by exactly those hi-tech sectors in which Britain is falling behind: microchips, computers and telecommunications equipment.

To make them, new "smart" machinery and production systems will be essential. American companies are already investing more than £10 billion annually in preparation.

Snowballs thrown at hell

Lord Gregson is a man who frequently has the various ministers and officials responsible for Britain's survival in the computer age squirming in their seats. But after six years of monitoring government policy on science and technology, the future, he predicts, is gloomy, edging on disastrous.

The combination of an anti-technology tradition, lack of long-term investment in research and development, and the low numbers of technology lecturers and graduates has brought the day of reckoning "pretty damn near".

His credentials are impressive. Together with Lords Sherfield and Shackleton, he founded the House of Lords science and technology sub-committee. With no political axe to grind, the committees have continually warned the Government that Britain is failing to keep up in a world where technology is expanding in quantum leaps.

He describes himself as "an industrialist with a technological background". He is an architect of Labour's industrial policy, chairman of Labour's finance and industry group; a director of Fairley,

The writing, says Lord Gregson, is on the laboratory wall — invest in technology or die

making advanced electronic control systems; a director on the board of British Steel; and a member of the council of the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology.

"The United Kingdom is now technologically obsolescent," Lord Gregson says. "If we do not constantly inject technology into manufacturing products then we can only slide downmarket. We finish up competing with Third World countries and cease to compete at the top with the economically developed world."

Mrs Thatcher's governments have not been bad at basic research spending, but money is not spent on drawing the research through to the crucial development stage. He says the average project time for developing a new process is 10 years. "Unless we do spend on development there is no economic return for the research. The Government has laid the seed bed without sowing the seeds."

taught languages better, then our brain drain would turn into a deluge.

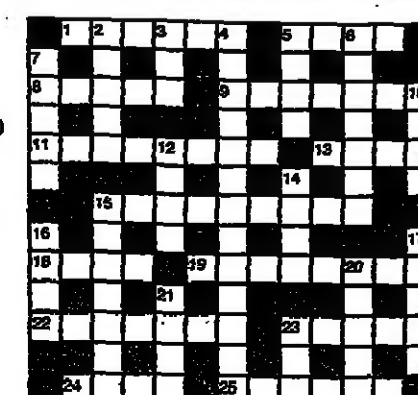
"The great enigma is why are we still in existence? And how long can we live on our past? I think the day of reckoning is pretty damn near — as evidenced by the deteriorating trade figures. We are throwing snowballs at hell to keep it out."

Reports by Sheila Gann and Michael McCarthy

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1183

ACROSS
1 Summary (6)
5 Gentle (4)
8 Airy (5)
9 Counterpart (7)
11 Lined vestment (8)
13 Wholesome (4)
15 Holy Writ (9)
18 Misfortunes (4)
19 Go before (8)
22 Sheep's cheese (7)
23 Propaganda (5)
24 Applaud (4)
25 Being (6)

DOWN
2 Sudden chill (5)
3 Baby bed (3)
4 Drop scene (6,7)
6 Put by (3)
7 Rich and costly (5)
10 Level (4)
12 Learning (4)



14 Deceive (4)
15 Cut away design (7)
16 Wide-mouthed jug (4)
17 Intoxicating (5)
20 Cheese (5)
21 Halt (4)
23 Piece (3)

Tomorrow: the bias against science — and the factory of the future

MONDAY PAGE

Back from the brink

Rosemary Ross Skinner is an alcoholic, but her frightening fantasies of drunkenness are over. She talks to Sally Brompton about the bad times and the pleasures of sober reality.

Rosemary Ross Skinner was in her mid-forties when she had her first drink. It was on the night her father died and she remembers it clearly, sitting on a bench in the garden in the moonlight sipping a glass of wine in total misery. Two years later she was dying of alcoholism.

The fact that Ross Skinner, now aged 47, is alive today is due to her sons, who tracked down an alcoholism and drug addiction clinic in the West Country and booked her a place. The cost of £6,000 between them. For six weeks she had group therapy and counselling, reliving in agonising detail the horrors of the previous months, being forced to remember events which she would have given anything to be able to forget.

"You live in a fantasy world while you're drinking and the first thing they tried to do was to bring you down to earth with a tremendous bump," she says. "They strip you bare emotionally, so you are forced to admit in public every single thing you've ever done so you can start afresh. You've got to decide what is truth and what is fiction because all addicts have been steeped in fiction. I was telling the truth as I saw it, but I kept having to rethink it again and again. It was like peeling an onion."

When the treatment ended she was raw from the experience, her most intimate secrets exposed to herself and the group of fellow addicts with whom she had shared "this nightmare voyage of discovery." Because you get to know people so well in a matter of days, everything is "accentuated, I suppose I know the people I was with in that unit better than I know anyone other than my sons."

She emerged from the clinic recovered, if not cured, for she insists she is still "just one drink away from being a drunk again", and determined to write a book about the whole experience as a message of hope to other sufferers.

The result, *Horizon House: The True Story of an Alcoholic*, provides a compelling insight into a blighted life, tracing the path from personal devastation through the pain-barrier to survival. As the story of ordinary people in extraordinary circumstances.

"As chemical addiction is the third greatest killer disease in the world," she writes, "being cured only by coronary failure and cancer, there is a probability, and a strong one, that every person who reads the book will be affected in some way by some variation of it during their lifetime."

Her own life was unremarkable until she became addicted to alcohol. The only child of a lieutenant colonel in the British army, she spent much of her early life travelling with her parents. She got married young, to a Dorset farmer, and gave birth to four sons in swift succession; when her marriage broke up 17 years ago she moved to the pretty little cottage near Winchester where she still lives with her cat and her Great Dane, Sapphire. Her sons, now aged between 23 and 27, all live and work in London.

"I started drinking like so many people do - in the evenings when I was alone, just a couple of glasses of wine when I was tired at the end of the day. Then, within no time at all I found I was drinking much more. I used to buy a case of hock in litre bottles twice a week and put them in the garage, and it would depend on the circumstances how long that lasted."

She remembers how she used to hide the bottles. "All over the place - mostly in the bedroom cupboard. You just stick them in anywhere where you can feel they're handy. I remember thinking 'I can't be an alcoholic because I don't drink out of the bottle, I always have a glass'. But the time comes when you don't have a glass and you cut your mouth on those awful metal unscrew things. The worst thing was when



Sapphire and a will of steel: Rosemary Ross Skinner and the dog that saved her life

I was having bad hallucinations. I saw plastic flowers and heard music and bells and people talking and none of it was real. That was hell on earth."

Her periods of blackout became more frequent and more dangerous - sometimes lasting 48 hours at a time. She awoke one night alone in a squalid tenement 20 miles from her home and found £10 tucked into her abandoned clothes. To this day she has no recollection of how she got there or what happened.

"I'd have died, undoubtedly, quite soon, quite quickly, because I'd really abandoned hope. I used to go to bed, close the curtains and not get up in the morning. I was too ill to commit suicide but I thought

about it a lot." She was taken to Horizon House one weekend to begin the sentence which was to save her life.

"The days ran into each other in total confusion - a mixture of school and imprisonment - but even when I was very ill I knew I had lost my liberty. This, far beyond all physical pain, was real and heart-rending torment."

Initially, there were 10 other patients - six drug addicts, four alcoholics - but the ratio changed as people came and went. The counsellors were skilful, long-suffering and, occasionally, brutal. Based on the Minnesota method of treatment, made famous by the Betty Ford clinic in America, the inmates were treated

entirely by psychology and without drugs.

The rules were strict and, for the most part, inflexible. Anyone who refused to co-operate was out. Anyone who left in mid-treatment would not be allowed back. When her mother suffered a stroke within the first 10 days of the treatment, Ross Skinner resisted all her natural instincts and forced herself to remain at the clinic. "I wanted to be with Mum although I knew I couldn't do anything," she says. "But I was afraid that if I left I wouldn't go back."

As the weeks passed, the camaraderie among the patients - who came from a cross-section of society - grew. Emotionally vulnerable, Ross Skinner was unprepared

when one of the other patients, Peter, a naval officer, asked her to marry him. She was almost ready to accept when Peter died while attempting to save a youngster who had fallen over a cliff.

Within the controlled environment of the clinic, Ross Skinner was able to cope with the tragedy. Today, in retrospect, she puts the proposal in perspective, comparing it to a shipboard romance. "Things like that leave a certain scar but you go on and live with them," she says.

Writing the book was to an extent cathartic, she admits, but her motive was mainly to help other alcoholics whom she is firmly convinced are born, not made. Her message is: "Only when you are able to admit you need help will you be able to start on the road to recovery."

Her own treatment completed, she felt, she says, as if she had been to the moon. "It's such a cleansing experience that you really appreciate every little thing when you get home. The armchairs seemed fantastic. I was so happy to have possessions around me again."

She insists, however, that she is living on a knife edge, that one drink could push her right back to where she started. "I treat alcohol like you would treat cyanide. I won't even eat a rum truffle. But I don't say to myself 'How unfortunate that I can't have a Pimm's', but 'How lucky that I can have a lemon and lime'."

"What a clinic like that does is to give back to you freedom of choice, which is what you've lost when you're an alcoholic because you need another drink to live."

She makes no attempt to remember details of the last days, but occasionally snatches come back to her. It happened recently when she thought she had lost Sapphire, walking her down by the river late at night. "Then I felt her take my hand in her mouth and I suddenly remembered how she used to lead me back home when I was really bad. I'm sure she kept me alive because not only was there always Sapphire to try to look after, but I would wake up and find her lying beside me on the kitchen floor. Without her I'd have died of cold."

Horizon House: The True Story of an Alcoholic is published by Muller, Blond & White on February 23 (£9.95)

Can Aids be kids' stuff?

Young children need to be taught that sex can kill - without putting them off for life

The Aids publicity campaign has already had an effect on my five-year-old daughter. She is suddenly fascinated by the subject of volcanoes - presumably it will be icebergs next. So far I have not been asked "Mummy, where does Aids come from?" but no doubt the time is near.

I have already told my two that they should kiss only their parents and grandparents on the lips - the reason, I explained, is that kissing spreads coughs and colds. I see no harm in trying to establish early on that intimate physical contact of any kind should be reserved for special people whom you love dearly.

On the other hand I don't want my children to become afraid of sex. And so far no one really knows what it will do to a generation to grow up with the knowledge that the most pleasurable experience in life may also be deadly.

But at what age should you start talking to children about Aids? The US Surgeon General, Dr Everett Koop, has suggested that children from the age of 10 should be given advice on how to avoid Aids - a suggestion that met with a lot of opposition.

'It's going to be difficult for many parents to talk'

Alison Hadley, information officer for the Brook Advisory Centres, admits that it is a tricky question. "As with all sex education, you have to take the needs not just of a particular age-group but of a particular child into account. To some extent you have to go on the interest a child shows. You do need to talk very openly about contraceptives and condoms, but it's going to be difficult for many parents."

This point is emphasized by the findings of a major study, *Education In Sex And Personal Relationships*, published last week. Carried out by Isobel Allen, a researcher at the Policy Studies In-

stitute, it showed that many parents clearly have problems talking to children about sex. Virtually all parents thought schools should provide sex education.

Alison Hadley adds: "Our concern is also that it will have a damaging effect on young people's general sense of well being. If sex is associated with death it could produce all sorts of hang-ups."

Dr Prudence Tunbridge, director of the Institute of Psychosexual Medicine, admits that it is very hard to look into the future and predict the psychological impact of Aids.

She says: "My hope is that we may have been able to nip it in the bud in a way they

'Sex associated with death could produce hang-ups'

haven't been able to in the States. If it puts fear back into sexual relationships it will make a big difference. All that Victorian stuff - anxieties about whether anything so lovely has got to be punished - is in danger of coming back. It shouldn't."

In any case, she doubts whether fear of Aids will act as an effective deterrent on the teenagers of today or tomorrow. "I've never believed in deterrents. They don't work on adolescents. They just make the frightened ones more frightened and the lively ones more likely to go ahead."

Instead she hopes that Aids will have a positive effect on sexual relationships. "We need to say what we should always have been saying - that people have to be choosy, not to have 'holly sex' but 'lost in each other' sex; that sex is a feeling about the person, not the body; that sex gets better as you get older and the best sex is something you've developed."

"We are not farmyard animals, where any partner will do. Sex should be lovely, but the more casually you regard sex the less likely you are to find it lovely."

And if Aids gives the next generation a chance to take this lesson to heart, she argues, it may in the end turn out to have a silver lining after all.

Lee Rodwell

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Dressed for the dock

Jerry Hall wore a Chanel outfit in court - but was the judge impressed?

Not so very long ago the problem of what to wear for court could be resolved by an appointment with your seamstress and a trip to Swan & Edgar for a pair of elbow-length kid gloves.

But debutantes are no longer required to curtsy before the Queen and the advice found within the pages of an etiquette manual on Court dress would have been of scant use to Texan model Jerry Hall when she was faced with a far more ominous kind of court appearance - before the bench, in Barbados.

The dilemma of what to wear is magnified a thousandfold when overshadowed by the notion, however unfounded, that an extra inch off the hemline or one too many unfastened shirt buttons just might make the difference between liberty and languishing at Her Majesty's Pleasure.

In 1963 the glamour-pusses of the Profumo case, Mandy Rice-Davies and Christine Keeler, were photographed going to and from court in a daily fashion parade of flagrantly feminine outfits. In the early Eighties Cristina De Lorean all but stole the headlines from her husband as she accompanied him to and from his court appearances. Dressed in a Beverly Hills Chic collection created specifically for the occasion of De Lorean's cocaine trial by Oscar de la Renta's protégé,



Models of propriety: Jerry Hall, left, and Mandy Rice-Davies

Albert Caparo, she appeared every inch the model wife. John got off but it wasn't long before Cristina, having done her wifely duty, got out.

Soap operas play a major role in glamorizing the ordeal of a court appearance. Television addicts have been conditioned by Joan Collins's stints in the *Dynasty* dock (dressed in Louis Feraud) to expect immaculate coiffure, massive shoulder-pads and lashings of lipgloss, although it should be noted that when Miss Collins appeared in Los Angeles Superior Court last week she

forsook designer glamour for a classic blazer, blouse and skirt.

But how to strike a balance between looking suspiciously dowdy and appearing as if one is living off ill-gotten gains? During her recent court appearances Mrs Cynthia Paine's wardrobe provided a variety of sober two-piece suits, offset with eye-catching blouses and pearls more redolent of Jam and Jerusalem than Cyn and sex. As the world knows, she was acquitted on all charges. New York madam Sydney Biddle Barrows, who paid a \$3,000 fine after her brush with the law, says she yearned "to go out and buy something special for my trial, but by then I was broke". The *New York Post* described her nonetheless as "impeccably dressed in a grey suit, grey pumps, and a beige silk blouse demurely buttoned to the neck - her chic outfit spotted only by the government-issue matching steel bracelets."

In reality, can what women wear in the witness box play any part in the verdict? London barrister Charlotte Friedman genuinely believes a client's choice of clothes has no bearing on a trial's outcome. "Wear something comfortable and quite straight," she recommends. "In my experience the last thing on a judge's mind is what my client's wearing."

On the day of her arrest Jerry Hall was in holiday mood in a short simple cotton shift, but by the time she got to court she was in Chanel from head to toe. Miss Hall has already pleaded to the world that "Chanel is my only vice".

Josephine Fairley

Adieu, days of leisure

It's the Morning After. Well, that is what the *Washington Post* reports and the *Washington Post* is a pretty big cheese.

What the *WP* means by the Morning After isn't what I always thought it was: a need to creep under the duvet with a carton of ice-cold orange juice and beat pitifully from time to time.

No - what the Morning After now means is a clear-headed recognition of what life is all about: making a lot of money and wasting no time about it. Morning After people, says the *Washington Post*, work 15 hours a day and, when they eat out, order just a plate



PENNY PERRICK

of grilled vegetables (I wonder what grilled carrots taste like) because their real meal of the day is the 6am working breakfast.

I had dinner (vegetarian Indian) with a Morning After person recently, a television executive who goes running every evening. She was making a film on surrogate preg-

nancy and we both felt that this could become a very Morning After issue. For it seems that hard-working married women are beginning to feel that they can't schedule into their Filofaxes the nine months that it takes a pregnancy to run its course. It is therefore possible that they will hire less career-minded women's bodies to bear their babies for them.

This is approaching a situation not unlike that in Margaret Atwood's last novel, *The Handmaid's Tale*. I was quite relieved to hear that this book is in the running for a science-fiction award - it makes it seem less like real life.

I found another sign of the Morning After when I picked up a press release about a new book on astrology. It doesn't tell you that Pisceans should always dress in red and be on the look-out for a tall handsome stranger. What this book is about is tax cuts, confidence in the City, unrest in France, crop failures in America, internal disagreements in China. Obviously in the Morning

After society you consult your stars to see if you should make an appointment with your accountant.

Chastity is very Morning After. Not because everyone has suddenly adopted a high moral tone; not even because they are afraid of the spread of you-know-what. It's simply that they have to conserve their energy for their early-morning breakfasts and 15-hour working days. Going to bed now means going to sleep.

Apparently, the Morning After society has come about because people have become fed up with old-style values like patriotism and dogoodery. Appeals to such values only make them cynical and ambitious for a car telephone.

I never thought that I would feel nostalgic for the 1960s - all those drippy girls, foppish young men and dirty bare feet. But, blinking miserably in the Morning After, I am starting to long for flower power, hamburgers and lazy afternoons.

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THE TIMES DIARY

All out, brothers

Church of England rebels opposed to the ordination of women priests are set to resort to the tactics of industrial confrontation. I understand that 12 turbulent priests are due to meet in Manchester today to set up a clerical trade union to protect the interests of those who are opposed to the point of resignation. Tentatively named Solidarity, the group hopes to recruit as many as 1,000 other clerics — the number the Bishop of London estimates could ultimately leave. Solidarity's aim will be to fight for compensation if its stand costs members their homes and livelihoods. Today's agenda is topped by a plan for a recruitment drive in the run-up to next week's General Synod. "You'll be hearing a lot about us in the very near future," Mr Solidarity mole assures me. Industrial action — one imagines go-slow sermons and work-to-rule confirmation classes — has, however, already been ruled out.

Labour

Deirdre Wood

Labour's candidate in the Greenwich by-election has not merely impressed with her age, as the *News of the World* revealed yesterday. A glance at her birth certificate and then at her election material shows that at some point during the past 44 years she has inserted an "r" into her first name.

Rab's role

I wonder if the BBC's proposed drama documentary about the Profumo affair will cast R.A. Butler in the same light as Anthony Howard's new biography of Rab. Howard claims that on the night the scandal blew up Butler tried to persuade Harold Macmillan that all John Profumo needed to do was to say that he understood certain accusations had been made and withdraw from his ministerial post until an official inquiry had reported on the matter. However, when Macmillan insisted that Profumo should appear before the House the next day and answer the allegations about Christine Keeler, Rab exclaimed: "Not on a Friday morning surely!" Alas, there was no dissuading Supermac: that Friday morning Profumo uttered the porky pie that cost him his career.

● MPs have dubbed the chocolates sold in the House of Commons souvenir shop "reselection boxes".

The Dook

The Duke of Edinburgh, I discover, has a habit so distressing that even the most loyalist of *Times* readers will find forgiveness difficult: he prefers American spellings. It came to light when he inaugurated the Salford Centre for Housing Studies last Friday. In copies of the speech given in the press, the centre was mentioned five times — and spelled "center" each time. Buckingham Palace reveals that this was no Yankee typos' aberration; rather it is one of the Duke's "idiosyncrasies". What is more, the man closer to the Queen's English than any of us spells programme "program".

BARRY FANTONI



A step forward, comrades... Now at least they show us being beaten on TV

Noble art

Fisticuffs converted Peter Lytton-Cobbald's South Kensington gallery into a boxing ring last week. The fuss started when a burly pin-striped disciple of the "art should please the eye" school started foaming at the "ugliness" of Arthur Hunter Blair's paintings. When a loyal defender attempted to explain that art was, *au contraire*, all turmoil and despair, tempers flared. Before long Lytton-Cobbald and the guests at the private view were watching a fist fight. After dithering his critic staggered towards Hunter Blair himself. Unperturbed, the painter drew himself up to his full 5ft 6in and bellowed: "It's no use scuffling me — you'll be down on the deck in no time." Blair, who claims his detractor threw in the towel, tells me coolly: "I'm pleased that my paintings stir up such strong emotions." PHS

George Brock on the dilemma Greenwich is posing the pollsters

Is this a bandwagon I see before me?

The onset of general election fever has brought complications: this time round the opinion polls look like being a steamy political controversy in their own right. In 1983, the size of the Conservative lead in the polls and the weakness of the Alliance challenge (at least until the last days of the campaign) meant that even dedicated opponents of the polls could find few publicly-credible sticks with which to beat the pollsters. This time round, the polls are suggesting a less clear-cut outcome and the stakes are higher.

Because the next election appears to be more of a genuine three-horse race in advance, tactical voting acquires a new importance: it already has a pressure group all of its own.

Tactical voting is in some ways a child of the polls. It may have been advocated and done before polls ever existed, but the invitation to vote not for your first choice of party but for the candidate most likely to oust your opponent is made a lot more attractive by a poll which shows how useful such a vote could be.

For all these reasons, the Greenwich by-election looks set to trigger a new round of rows about the accuracy of polls and probably revive calls for some sort of limit or ban. The sharp variations between polls this year has already set in train an investigation by the Market Research Society (MRS).

By the time it votes on February 26, Greenwich will be a very heavily polled constituency indeed: the Harris organization alone will have done five polls there. Both major parties are nervous of the very thing which some experts now think likely: an Alliance "bandwagon". The party has had little success in mobilizing such a tactical vote nationally so far, but has sometimes been able to concentrate enough resources on a particular seat to make it happen in an individual case.

The most spectacular example of such a campaign was the Bermondsey by-election of 1983, where polls began to suggest that the Liberal candidate, Simon



A spot of tactical voting, steered by the opinion polls, and Rosie Barnes, the SDP candidate, could be heading for Parliament

Hughes, could beat the beleaguered Labour hopeful, Peter Tatchell, even though the Alliance was starting from a long way behind. The Harris organization pollster, Dr Robert Walker, thinks Greenwich could be "another Bermondsey" and the psephologist Dr David Butler of Nuffield College, Oxford, agrees.

The only poll to so far suggest that the bandwagon might be rolling is the second poll done by BBC TV's *Newsnight*, which did rest its conclusion on a very small sample. Labour, defending the seat in Greenwich, fears a tactical switch of votes for obvious reasons. The Conservatives fear it just as much because any boost for the Alliance means damage to Conservative prospects at the general election. It was a Conservative junior minister, Mrs Angela Rumbold, who started the entertaining public row last week by attacking the *Newsnight* poll.

We have been here before and the arguments are as old as polling itself. Bills have even been brought before Parliament in attempts to lessen the alleged influence of polls on voters' choices — by at least banning the publication of polls at sensitive periods if

not forbidding the business altogether — and there are European precedents to which the sponsors of such moves can appeal.

A survey by a committee of the European parliament in 1985 listed parliamentary democracies where no controls applied, three (Belgium, Canada and Luxembourg) where they were under consideration, and a further three (Australia, West Germany and Turkey) with "minor" controls. Only three European countries use "substantial" controls: France, Portugal and Spain.

One of the difficulties faced by the poll sceptics is whether to attack the accuracy (and thus to question whether they might influence the result) or to go for their inaccuracy, real or imagined. Polls about the reliability of polls tend to find that the British electorate at least is sceptical about poll results.

Many academic studies have been conducted in an attempt to identify the influence of poll figures on voters, but as a recent survey of the surveys by Wolfgang Donsbach of the University of Mainz confirms, the vast majority found little effect or none at all. Worse still, the banning of poll

findings can have distorting effects of its own. During the Spanish referendum last March on whether the country should stay in Nato, polls were prohibited for six working days beforehand. As the head of one Spanish polling organization later demonstrated, the absence of polls allowed a scared government to mount a massive last-minute publicity push to change the public mind, which in private polls appeared to be set on voting Spain out.

The referendum produced a "yes" vote and brought a barrage of complaints against the pollsters whose earlier — and probably quite accurate — polls were held to be "wrong" when they were in fact merely out of date.

One of the more substantial critiques of the record numbers of opinion polls in the 1983 election has been mounted by Dr Paul Whiteley of Bristol University. He argues that there was evidence of a late Alliance bandwagon effect helped by polls and that if this happens frequently, "the incentive arises to produce polls which can be used in the campaign to attempt to get a bandwagon rolling... Once the role of monitoring opinion is subordinated to the role of shaping opinion this can be corrupting". But in the end he stops short of recommending any ban and confines himself to detailed criticisms of pollsters' methods — which will form most of the agenda for the MRS inquiry now under way.

But it is plain that British politicians so far prefer to have an opportunity to enjoy a bandwagon effect, rather than to have the possibility denied to everybody. And whatever margins of error may sometimes leave egg all over the pollsters' faces, the estimates made by politicians themselves are invariably less accurate. And there may even be some politicians about who feel that suppressing polls would simply be undemocratic.

"Political Communications: the General Election Campaign of 1983," Cambridge University Press.

Worse still, the banning of poll

Bernard Levin: the way we live now



Bend the knee, Britain, for Wogan's way

as unemployment, poverty, crime, greed, bigotry and lawlessness.

They will not be quickly or easily cured. But the view that Mr Berry puts modestly forward, and which others put forward more stridently and more politically, suggests that Wogan's crime is to disguise the fact that the country is done for, that mutual hatred is (in some months should be) the norm, that we are in the throes of an undeclared civil war (indeed several at once), that the desire to celebrate what was once great about Britain is a regressive infantilism, and that the pride in being British is an embarrassing folly at best, and at worst wicked.

There is some support for this view: the municipal authorities at Rochdale have just denounced the painting of the Union Jack on the sides of local taxicabs as "racist". Even among many of those who are convinced that the wrecked country's up the flue, Rochdale's action might be thought a trifle extreme: but a less clearly daft equivalent can be found even in the most respectable circles.

Yet it seems to me that the nostalgia is on the other foot: the working classes (and does not the very phrase rest of middlebells?) no longer know their place. That, of course, is what the squire and his relations used to think, but the meaning of the words has changed dramatically.

The "place" of the workers, in the eyes of those who claim to know better than the workers themselves what is good for them, is to form a resentful mass of downtrodden and effectively disfranchised proles, who believe, or who can be persuaded to believe, that there is no point in their hoping for anything better than their present lot, because the rich will never let them rise in the world. But in order to keep that reservoir of disaffection topped up, those who know best must

constantly strive to limit the horizons of those who fill it.

As I have so often said, the only power the trade union bosses have is the power to keep their followers poor. That power is now being eroded at an astonishing speed, but before it began to crumble it was a symbol of what was wrong with the people known as "organized labour". What was wrong was that they were denied anything to aspire to — now, by the rich man in his castle, but by the shop steward at the gate. As their forebears had believed that the hierarchies of class, power and money were the natural order of things, so they accepted for decades the newer denial of their aspirations by those who claimed to speak for them: this in turn became the modern version of the natural order of things. Suddenly they began to awake to the realization that it was not the natural order of anything, but an irrelevance and a bluff, which could be brushed aside without the smallest difficulty. They began to brush: and found the experience to their liking.

Why do you suppose that when the present government gave the tenants of council houses the right to buy the roof over their heads (and on advantageous terms) the Labour Party, and its local government arm, screamed bloody murder? Why, having vowed to stop, indeed to reverse, this dreadful traffic, did they subsequently, and with ill grace, find themselves obliged to accept it? The answer to the first question is that Labour politicians saw their own power, parallel to that of the union *capit*, endangered: the answer to the second is that, to their horror, rage and astonishment, they found that it was popular among the very people whose unquestioning allegiance they had so long enjoyed.

I do not know who coined the term "popular capitalism", but it is a good one, and describes something of immense importance. Never mind the floats of BT, British Gas, TSB: the revelation was what happened to British Airways. For months before The

Day, there were warnings that this one was not like the others, that amateurs should steer clear, that it was a high-risk business, that the institutions would scoop the lot and that that would be better all round for everybody. Sid didn't listen: in the last few days of the campaign he steeled his *guchies* to get his couple of hundredworth. For Sid had seen his neighbours, friends and workmates getting a slice of the earlier sales, and had determined that he was not going to be left behind.

Good luck to him. But not just generalized good luck; he is demonstrating that Wogan is right, and Wogan's critics wrong. For him, Britain is still one nation, and a nation to be proud of; for him, "envy and resentment at success" has indeed been replaced "by a good-natured respect for the successful" (not least because he now wants to be one of the successful himself); for him, it is indeed matter for "celebration" that Britain is looking again to "what made Britain great — the fortitude and modesty of her people".

What has surprised many, horrified some, and presumably driven Mr Jeremy Seabrook, the author, almost to distraction, is that this movement is outwardly expressed in economic terms. Those who were once assured — by those who insisted on representing them — that it would always be their fate to be poor have now realized that they do not have to accept that fate. Mr Eric Hammond's merry men are in the van of that realization, of course, and have been putting it into effect for years: but a huge wave is building up, to crash on the shore very soon, as more and more people aspire to that which they had so long been told was beyond them.

And this is the precise moment at which Mr Roy Hattersley comes out with a plan for *equality*, the eternal enemy of prosperity for the very people in whose name the egalitarians claim to speak! That, you may say, is a far cry from Wogan. I disagree: Wogan does indeed represent those values, those attitudes, those aspirations which were so politely put down by Mr Berry and which elsewhere, amid foaming hatred, are proclaimed evil. But in doing so, he is a prophet, and more truly embodies the future of a Britain proud of herself than those who declare, with relish, that there is nothing to be proud of in Britain, and that those who feel such pride are enemies of the people.

T.E. Utley

Two schools of freedom

Among the zealous advocates of freedom in the contemporary Tory party, there are two clearly distinguishable schools of what, with pardonable exaggeration, may be called "thought". One of them might be described as the "mechanistic" liberals. They believe in freedom because they think it to be a means towards economic growth and material prosperity.

Their argument, crudely stated, is this: in a free society, men will be impelled by their natural desire for wealth to do their best as producers to satisfy the needs of their customers. If they succeed, they will be rewarded; if they fail, they will have to apply their talents to other pursuits. The result will be "consumer sovereignty", a harmony of interests in which everybody will be doing the job for which he is best suited and every consumer will receive the best possible service.

The second school of thought rests its belief in freedom on far grander premises. In its mind, freedom, if not an absolute good, is at any rate a means to extremely lofty ends — the promotion of moral responsibility, the cultivation and satisfaction of tastes that are not purely physical, the establishment of the conditions of what is pompously called "the good life".

One of the obvious practical differences between these two approaches is that the case of the "mechanistic" liberals is far more vulnerable to misfortune than that of the "high-minded" liberals. If free competition seems not to be leading to material prosperity, what shall we do about it?

So it was with Mr Heath in the mid-1970s. He had come to power as what would now be called a "Thatcherite"; but, after a while, the philosophy did not seem to work, did not seem to be producing the degree of material progress and social stability expected of it. So it had to be abandoned.

It is important to know where the present government stands in relation to this conflict of philosophy over freedom, and I have this week been deeply alarmed by a brilliant pamphlet produced by the Centre for Policy Studies (*History in Peril* by Alan Beattie). You may think the pamphlet to have a somewhat restricted interest but, in fact, it illustrates my point perfectly.

The author has his own views (which happen to be mine) about the teaching of history. There are roughly those advanced by the late Herbert Butterfield in his book *The Whig Interpretation of History*, which was the recommended gospel of undergraduate Cambridge historians in my day, nearly 50 years ago.

Beattie believes that history has

virtually no lessons to give us about politics. He thinks that, like pure science and mathematics, it should be taught and studied for its own sake. The benefits it confers, he says, are largely indirect — an ability to test evidence and a deep scepticism about moral judgements.

Anyway, according to Beattie history is being crushed to death in schools and universities by two opposing armies — the "progressives", who want it to promote social justice and the "practical" men (among them, alas, Sir Keith Joseph, Mr Kenneth Baker and even the Prime Minister) who want to divert resources to subjects which will promote material prosperity.

Beattie's main argument, however, is that the Government is proceeding on a whole host of doubtful assumptions: it assumes that people want material prosperity more than anything else; it assumes that lack of technological education is the principal cause for lack of technological material prosperity; it assumes that it is impossible to increase technological education without diminishing education in the humanities. All this the Government takes upon itself. Our educational policy, in fact, is now thoroughly *disgraceful*. The Government knows best. The view thus described by Beattie is surely "Heathism" with a vengeance.

Education is good in its own right. Like friendship, it produces from time to time certain material advantages, but solely on the condition that it is not pursued for the sake of such advantages.

Mr Baker is a "mechanistic" liberal, one who believes that the test of freedom is its ability to produce material prosperity and one who, in the matter of education, is happy to take the decision about what should be done himself. Most of the criticisms of him now generally made are wide of the mark. It is absurd to say that it is tyranny to encourage children to learn to read and write, or that it is an interference with freedom to diminish the control of tyrannical local authorities over the education system.

It is nice of him to be concerned to restore the rights of parents by putting them on school governors' boards, though membership of a committee is in truth the smallest form of freedom.

What he should be doing — through educational vouchers and student loans — is to reintroduce the principle of the free market into education. Ironically, those who recommend such measures are dubbed philistines. In reality, their aim is to preserve the independence of education and its status as something to be preserved wholly for its own sake.

Philip Howard

Messing about in boat races

I can see that we are going to have to shout for Cambridge in the Boat Race this year. It goes against the grain, and instinct, and common sense. Some of my best friends are Cambridge people, and over the years I have learnt to love their preiggishness and intellectual arrogance. But Oxford is my team.

Only a tiny fraction of Britons are educated at Oxford or Cambridge, or have any connection with the universities. But we seem to divide into two camps for the famous Boat Race; or perhaps that is just journalistic cliché, trotted out once a year but having no relevance in the real world of 1987.

Rowing is about the silliest sport, nearly as silly as Packer pyjama-cricket and synchronized swimming and betting on horses (why do you think it is called horse sense?); far sillier than darts. Only those too thick and too clumsy to play cricket become web-bots. They proceed backwards grunting and sweating to their designation. The idea that it takes months of arduous training to become fit to row in the Boat Race is a myth designed to keep the crews and coaches away from their books.

I suppose that there is a certain pleasure in pulling in a boat that is going well, and a kind of savage triumph in bounding down the opposition. But there are better ways of progressing through the water. Punting is an elegant art form suited to good company and conversation, and even reading out loud. Swimming is better, even in the muddy Thames: I have a friend who asserts that one of the few pleasures left is the ever receding perfection of form and time and movement that is the idea of the breast-stroke.

If you have to race in boats, modern Olympic and other rowing is performed in still water, generally over a distance of 2,000 metres. The Boat Race is a farce. The course is bent around a huge northward loop in the Thames for a distance that is far too long for modern competitive rowing. It is rowed on moving water, on the flood tide between an hour and an hour-and-a-half before high water. The toss of the coin for stations decides who is going to win. The extremely crooked nature of the course gives an almost insuperable advantage to the crew that can capture or hold the Surrey station by the beginning of the long bend opposite The Crab Tree.

The race is usually a tedious procession. Like other boring British institutions, such as Trooping the Colour, the only excuse for the Boat Race is that it

has an old and dotty history. Even after the first race, at Henley in 1829, there were terrible rows about whether bachelors, that is men who had already taken their first degree, should be allowed to row. They did not compete again until 1836, when the race was rowed from Westminster to Putney. In those days, professional Thames watermen coached and coxed the crews, and there was a great deal of bunting and bawling and collisions reminiscent of the liveliest moments in the Battle of Salamis. At least it was more exciting. In 1877 "Honour John" Phelps, the waterman, announced his verdict as "dead heat for Oxford by five yards".

Until quite recently it was accepted that Cambridge won the Boat Race because they were more successful at persuading lumpy undergraduates to give up a year



for training on their pretty little rivulet at Cambridge and Ely. I think it is cheating for Oxford to bribe elderly international American oarsmen over to read some dubious diploma in social studies just to win the race. You might just as well elect Botham to an honorary fellowship of All Souls to beef up the cricket XI (come to think of it, it might enliven the conversation at dinner there).

Such sharp practice does the university discredit. For the free-lance, professional oarsmen now to stage the prize-donna and whinging tantrums that have been exercising the excitable brats lets the side down.

Oxford is the place for style, and sophistication, and effortless superiority. Cambridge is the university that plays to win, and is seen to be taking things too seriously. I hope they both sink. But failing that, this year, for the once and last time, come on Cambridge



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THE PRECEPTS OF ISLAM

World opinion, initially slow this time in responding to the plight of the Palestinians in Sabra, Chatila and Bourj el-Barajneh, is now wakening. But indignation is not enough; diagnosis is a *sine qua non* to a cure. The tragedy has many *dramatis personae* whose roles need disentangling.

To begin with, there is nothing to be gained by casting Lebanese Shi'ites simply as villains of the piece. They have long-standing grievances. For centuries they suffered second-class citizenship under Ottoman Sunni orthodoxy, while their Sunni and Christian neighbours, each with their powerful patrons, moved ahead. Under French rule and the first decades of French-fashioned independence, the Christians moved yet further ahead. Since the early 1970s, the southern Shi'ites have borne the brunt of heavy-handed Palestinian occupation, imposed and supported by Syrians and Sunnis.

Besides rough treatment at the hands of armed bands answerable to no authority, they found themselves between the hammer and the anvil as their territory turned into a battleground between Palestinians and Israelis. To end this and gain a greater share in the nation's wealth, the Shi'ite Amal leadership has opted for what it sees as the only way open to it — to drive out the Palestinians by force. Unless an alternative option is found it will press on, regardless of what outside powers or institutions say or do.

The Syrians are quite content for the slaughter and destabilization to continue. They increase the dependence of all participants on Damascus and further grind down Lebanon for the day it can be effortlessly digested into a Greater Syria, without autonomous entities of any sort — least of all Palestinians. The Iranians now use their Lebanese clients, the Shi'ite

Hezbollah (The Party of God) to support the PLO in these battles, partly to further their jihad against Israel and the West, and partly to offset the influence of Amal, which is secularist and moderate (though, admittedly, only by Middle Eastern standards.) The consequent Palestinian sufferings are just grist to their mill.

Rulers in the Arabian peninsula also bear their share of responsibility. For without their dangled to the PLO and its rivals, there could never have been the multitude of private armies and extortionists, armed with the most modern and destructive weaponry, ready for street battles and sieges at the drop of a *kefiya*.

Since Iraq and Egypt also stirred the pot in their time, together with the UN and the great powers, they have a corresponding duty to find a settlement. But which way should they turn? Peacekeeping forces have been tried and found self-defeating. When weak they are ignored. Let them attempt to impose peace by force, however, and they become yet one more combatant. The Americans and French learned this the hard way. The Israelis deployed greater force than any other potential participant could envisage, but they now recognise that their involvement was counterproductive, and are still licking their wounds.

Yet something must be done. The temptation to shrug off responsibility on the grounds that the Palestinians brought it upon themselves must be resisted. Per Edmund Burke, you cannot draw up an indictment against a whole nation. Moreover, the whole world over, those who bring down calamities on to their nation's head almost never pay the price personally. It is not the posturing PLO war-

lords with the Swiss bank accounts and jet-set life-style who are holed-up in the settlements, but innocent women and children and elderly folk.

If the Shi'ite nation-in-arms is set on its course, the only visible solution is to move the Palestinians out of southern and central Lebanon, away from Shi'ite areas and Israeli borders. Palestinian spokesmen, particularly those speaking from safe bases, may well be ready to fight this to the last drop of the camp-dwellers' blood, as it takes them further from their goal of the reconquest of Palestine. But since the Israel-Jordan-PLO triangle of forces can be expected to keep its present shape for the lifetime of the protagonists and to preclude any return *en masse*, human survival must take precedence.

The West cannot impose a solution, but could help induce one. That the Western powers have overplayed their hand in the past does not mean that they are without resources, moral resources included. There are governments and politicians more powerful than President Gemayel to whom the Foreign Secretary should be speaking. The time has come to point out that what is being done to the Palestinians, by their enemies and supporters alike, violates the precepts of Islam, a faith built on mercy and compassion *ab initio*. We shall be at our strongest when we demand that Muslim rulers act according to their own precepts just as when we demand that Moscow's rulers respect their own constitution.

Fahd's billions, Khomeini's jihad and the Arab League's tergiversations are visibly producing the opposite of the justice, compassion and human solidarity under God specifically envisaged in the Koran. To point this out unambiguously is the first step away from the hell on earth in Lebanon.

NOT MRS THATCHER'S POODLE

The Prime Minister last week sponsored the creation of 11 new life peers to refresh both Government and Opposition in the House of Lords. She has, however, refrained from creating any new Alliance peers and, by so doing, has inevitably incurred considerable wrath.

The arguments against her are these. The Alliance polled almost as many votes at the last General Election as did the Labour Party, yet, as a result of the first-past-the-post election system, it is grotesquely under-represented in the Commons. If the Lords has any excuse for existing at all, should it not be, in large part at least, to redress the inequities of the electoral system? Yet has not Mrs Thatcher, in course of making her recommendations to the Queen, simply pursued what is now her main strategic purpose — to dish the Alliance and to make the point that we live under a two-party system and that the two parties are the Conservatives and Labour?

She has certainly incurred this suspicion and it is obviously unwise for her at present to incur unnecessarily any suspicions at all. However, the assumption that one of the chief purposes of creating new life peers is to correct the balance of the electoral system is wide of the mark.

There is a sense in which the Tory party has a vast in-built majority in the House of Lords. In party terms, however, this majority is largely illusory. Many of its members

do not go there at all. Nor can they be simply wheeled out by the whips, who have nothing with which to threaten them. When they come, it would seem that it is often to vote against the Government. They are conservatives, emphatically with a "small c", devoted to rural England, unprofitable bus services, compassion and moderation. The traditional defence of the Lords — that it is an institution opposed equally to revolution and counter-revolution — has been well displayed in recent years.

Essentially, though not exclusively, the Lords exists to revise legislation, not to challenge the principles of legislation. It needs, therefore, highly intelligent men of wide practical experience. Mrs Thatcher has not sponsored the creation of six new Tory peers simply for the sake of consolidating her majority. She needs working peers of adequate ability. Equally, that is what Labour needs.

It would be quite wrong for her to despise members of the Alliance in that role. But is there any pressing reason why she should invariably include them? There are said to be (estimates differ) about 86 members of the Alliance in the Lords already. Many of them are defectors from the Labour Party. It is to be presumed that many of them are above the average level of articulateness. Whether it would have been wise or necessary to add to their number is a question which depends largely on the

candidates available and the duties going unperformed.

Short of a fundamental reform of the composition of the Lords, there is much to be said for ignoring party considerations as much as possible, for simply having men of merit who will be there to exercise their revising functions and, only on extreme occasions, their delaying powers. There is even something to be said for constituting some grand and independent body which would recommend men and women for life peerages and whose recommendations would be conventionally accepted by the Queen. Since the Lords is essentially now a revising body, it should consist of people who are fundamentally disposed to perform this relatively humble constitutional function, and who are equipped to do the job properly.

But such reforms seem very remote. At a time when the Lords is attracting more respectful public attention and exercising greater independence than for many years, Prime Ministers, whatever their party, are unlikely to relinquish even that slight influence over the Upper House which the power of nomination gives them. To defend that power effectively, however, they should probably make a display of wielding it fairly. Mrs Thatcher is under no sort of constitutional obligation to assist third parties, but she would probably have been wise to throw in a couple of Alliance members.

Control of mergers

From the Chairman of Hanson Industries
Sir, I was struck by the observation in Mr Michael Grylls's letter (January 22) that "leaving the majority of large-scale mergers to the market is a luxury no successful industrialized country has ever afforded".

As a businessman active in the United States for the past dozen years, it set me thinking whether he was right as regards the United States. It seems to me that, apart from competition issues, the US does afford itself the luxury, if that be the word, of leaving large-scale mergers to the market.

The reservation, "apart from competition issues", is, of course, very important. The Americans have long recognized that the crux of the matter is the preservation of competition. Government here has very wide powers to prevent anti-competitive transactions and the present Administration is firmly committed to using these powers in the context of mergers as changing circumstances require.

However, as a representative of the Department of Justice, it pleased to a sub-committee of the House of Representatives in March last year, this is done in the wide recognition "that mergers can and often do perform beneficial functions in the economy". He went on to say:

In enforcing the merger laws, the Government does not and cannot second-guess business decisions unless there is a demonstrable harm to competition. Thus [the Department of Justice] challenges only those acquisitions that are likely to have an adverse effect on competition.

It might be argued that the courts in the United States in practice exercise a closer supervision over mergers than do the courts in the United Kingdom. Indeed, in some recent takeovers, they have gone beyond interpretation of existing law into the area of making new law for particular instances, in a way which might seem to amount to regulation. But again, the courts have consistently favoured competition and the market.

When Parliament comes to deliberate on what Mr Grylls very

rightly described as the vital subject of competition policy, it would be good if it would ensure that such policy addressed itself purely to competition and did not attempt to strike a balance between competition and some wider and undefinable "public interest".

The example which he cites in his letter about research and development expenditure illustrates the difficulties we shall otherwise run into. We ask too much of public servants or ministers if we expect them to decide whether this or that research programme will in the event ensure long-term profitability.

We can all recall some pretty disastrous research and development decisions made by different governments in the past. I have sufficient confidence in the market to believe that this kind of decision is best left to the risk-taking entrepreneur. Yours faithfully, GORDON WHITE, Chairman, Hanson Industries, 410 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Changing role of the countryside

From Dr M. F. Hopkinson
Sir, Even if one does not agree with their motivation, timing or presentation, Mr Jopling's proposals (report, February 10) to allow the countryside to fulfil a wider role than its hitherto limited one of food production are welcome. However, the removal of presumptions on agricultural land or even the relaxation of planning controls are not of themselves sufficient to stimulate the development of rural areas as functioning systems, still less as small communities.

During their 60-year rates holiday the farmers of Britain have really done rather little to safeguard the rural landscape and its resident population. Planners have done even less to stimulate the economy of rural areas, being content to see the countryside as the playground or resource bank of the urban population.

It has been left to voluntary agencies and the under-resourced rural community councils to try to care for the employment, housing and transport needs of the people who actually live (as distinct from sleep in 80 per cent of Britain). Unless Mr Jopling displays a greater will to support rural enterprise and initiative, the danger is that our rural areas will indeed disappear under concrete and confiners. Yours faithfully, MICHAEL F. HOPKINSON, Bedford College of Higher Education, Environment and Planning Research Unit, Polhill Avenue, Bedford, February 10.

From Professor Emeritus D. K. Britton
Sir, There may be good reasons why the cost of the reform of the common agricultural policy should be borne mainly by the large enterprises, as discussed in your leader of February 7; but your claim that such a policy would have the welcome advantage of reducing the production of surplus food must be called in question.

Certainly there is ample evidence that the small-scale farms are generally less efficient, in that they use more resources of capital and labour to produce a given amount of output. However, their production is usually more intensive per unit of land area, and therein lies the flaw in your argument.

The typical small family farmer

in the European Community has between five and 15 hectares of land. There are over a million such farms in what was the Europe of Ten, not counting Spain and Portugal, where small farms are even more prevalent. At this small scale they have to adopt intensive systems in order to generate enough income to give the family a livelihood. Consequently, they produce, on average, at least twice as much per hectare as comes from farms of 50ha or more.

It is therefore highly likely that if, following President Mitterrand's reported "enthusiasm for peasants", these small farms were to be enabled to survive at the expense of larger holdings, the result would be a further increase in unmarketable produce. This would necessitate the abandonment of a considerable area of land elsewhere, or its diversion to forestry or other non-food uses. Yours faithfully, DENIS BRITTON, 29 Chequers Park, Wye, Ashford, Kent, February 7.

From Mrs Joanne Bower
Sir, Your leader, "Europe des paysans" (February 7), suggests that efficiency equates with what President Mitterrand describes as large agri-food factories. These produce unbelievable surpluses which it is difficult or impossible to give away.

Most small, "inefficient" farmers work their land well, leaving a legacy of fertility to their successors. Subsidies have kept the large, "efficient" farmers going and have substantially contributed to all the ills of high-tech agriculture.

A reform of the common agricultural policy which puts fertility and environmental health before purely economic considerations is now an urgent necessity. We certainly cannot afford to lose more small-scale "peasants and farmers". On the contrary, we need far more and if, by reforming the CAP in this way, it does become a "welfare policy" as your leader suggests, would not this be a good thing? The wellbeing of the land and all life that depends on it is surely a most vital consideration. Yours faithfully, JOANNE BOWER, Honorary Secretary, The Farm and Food Society, 4 Willfield Way, NW11, February 9.

Unconscious Britain

From Mrs Valery Cons
Sir, I should like to thank you for publishing the wise and visionary article, "Beyond unconscious Britain", by Bernard Williams (February 10). I had begun to wonder whether "reflectiveness" was about to become an obsolete word in the English language. Thank God it can still be used with significance and import in the context of education.

It has long been unfashionable to "stand and stare", that is, to stand the time reflect upon and understand ourselves in both human and historical perspective. Only in mental hospitals is time allowed for this and then it is necessary to be very, very sick, such sickness in itself often quite clearly a protest against our social climate of "unreflectiveness".

Bernard Williams says "Britain has never been the most reflective of countries". This statement is surely supported by the fact that as a nation we have always underestimated the importance of the arts and have left our artists

"outside" the acceptable face of society.

Artists — i.e., serious writers, actors, poets, painters and musicians — are reflective and visionary people. Sadly, with increasing acceptability within the educational framework over the last 30 years, the arts have been absorbed into the competitive and acquisitive pattern of society as a whole.

The genuine artist is still an outsider. Training in the arts has resulted in a spate of politically or commercially motivated practitioners whose minds are too often totally closed to creative vision or reflectiveness of the kind prescribed by Professor Williams. As a nation we do, most urgently, need to reflect upon our history and development, and also to evaluate the contribution made to both by our artists.

Yours faithfully, VALERY CONS, Chy-An-Daunce, Treen, St Levan, Penzance, Cornwall, February 11.

Misleading labels

From the Director of the National Consumer Council
Sir, Mr N. F. Sussman, Chairman of the British Clothing Industry Association, wrote (February 9) in support of the principle of new legislation to prevent misleading indications of origin for goods after the repeal of the Trade Descriptions Act 1972.

In 1980, the National Consumer Council carried out research into consumers' use of origin marking. In summary, we found that:

Consumers, when asked, say they want origin marking. In practice, only a minority say they are influenced by it when it is available; it is regarded as of less importance than other pieces of factual information about goods. Consumers regard its usefulness primarily as an indication of quality; only a minority look at origin marks as a way of buying British. Consumers, rightly or wrongly, make judgments that some types of product are of a higher or lower

quality if they come from a particular country. The country with the highest quality was not always regarded as being the UK.

We believe that it is no more right to mislead consumers about origin marking than it is about anything else. If there are substantial abuses, they should be controlled. But I should like to make two points. First, industrialists would be naive to think that better origin marking will have dramatic effects on consumer behaviour or that any balance or advantage will necessarily accrue to British manufacturers.

Second, any action should deal with indications of origin which are misleading, including both British-made products which imply an overseas origin as well as imported products which imply a British one.

Yours sincerely, MAURICE HEALY, Director, National Consumer Council, 20 Grosvenor Gardens, SW1, February 11.

Schools manifesto

From the Principal of Halesowen College
Sir, The Headmaster of Bishopshill School accuses me (January 28) of attributing parental opposition to removing sixth forms from schools to selfishness and ignorance. The words are his not mine; and are neither a valid inference from what I wrote in my letter of January 14 nor an accurate account of my views.

Indeed, parents who care about their children's education are admirably unselfish, and it is certainly not "ignorant" to fear that they may be harmed by being caught up in a reorganization, even if the reorganization will benefit future generations. Yours faithfully, DAVID TERRY, Principal, Halesowen College, Whittingham Road, Halesowen, West Midlands, February 2.

Stressful afternoons

From Mr M. E. C. Comer
Sir, I was intrigued by your Focus on engineering science at Oxford University (February 10) with its reference to Professor Wroth's interest in cricket.

When I read engineering science at Oxford from 1948 to 1950 the reader, Dr Dick, a lovable Scot, was my tutor who, knowing our shared interest in cricket, frequently interrupted tutorials on hot summer afternoons with the remark, "We'd better go and see what the score is in the Parks."

He had a pair of binoculars permanently trained on the scoreboard and, after checking the progress of the match, we would return to the stresses and strains of engineering structures. Yours faithfully, M. E. C. COMER, St John's School, Epsom Road, Leatherhead, Surrey, February 11.

Boat Race into clearer waters

From Mr R. D. Clegg
Sir, Clarification is needed of events preceding the decision to row the Head of the River Race and the Boat Race on March 28 (Mr Stuart Wilson's letter of February 7).

That the decision was not taken lightly is illustrated by the discussion between all the interested parties. The conclusion from all these discussions was that, whilst it will obviously be administratively more complex to run the events on the same day rather than on separate days, there are compelling reasons why each event needs to be held on the same day this year — no overwhelming reason, or combination of reasons, was established to the contrary.

Clearly, though, holding the events on the same day is going to produce additional difficulties for both events, and more for Head organisers than the Boat Race. The Head committee has, however, said that the two events can be held together successfully provided that competitors co-operate. The Metropolitan Police and the Port of London Authority have expressed confidence that they can do whatever is necessary to ensure that both events take place successfully.

But the conjunction of the two events offers opportunities as well as difficulties. The Boat Race, which has been rowed over the Putney to Mortlake course since 1845, has evolved into one of a very small number of national sporting events with great appeal to the general public. It has been broadcast for 60 years and now attracts an annual television audience in the UK alone of about 12 million people.

The BBC indicated last summer that as their cameras, equipment and staff will be in place to cover the Boat Race they will also broadcast some 45 minutes of the Head during the course of the afternoon. The Head has now negotiated a formal agreement with the BBC.

So we have a rare opportunity of having a part of the Head televised. The president, Neil Thomas, has welcomed this opportunity of obtaining extra television coverage of rowing because it will show the broad base of the sport and its wide geographic spread. Yours faithfully, R. D. CLEGG, (London representative, Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Clubs), 21 Moorfields, EC2.

Rights and wrongs

From Sir Edward Gardner, QC, MP for Fylde (Conservative)
Sir, The argument that the Human Rights Bill, which was defeated on a procedural motion in the House of Commons last Friday, "would not diminish the sovereignty of Parliament because Parliament could rescind it" does not, it seems, satisfy Mr T. E. Uley.

In his article, "Rights, wrongs and abstersions" (February 9), he states this argument is not "very impressive... nor, indeed, is it entirely true" because Parliament having done this thing (i.e., passed the bill into law) would find it extraordinarily difficult, if not impossible, to undo it.

The same, of course, could be said of many of our other laws. Parliament would, indeed, find it "extraordinarily difficult" to rescind, for example, our criminal laws. But no one, so far as I know, has suggested, as Mr Uley does of the Human Rights Bill, that these laws in anyway undermine the sovereignty of Parliament.

Yours faithfully, EDWARD GARDNER, House of Commons, February 10.

New Forest bypass

From Councillor R. S. N. Mans
Sir, Your report (February 7) that the Lyndhurst bypass "threatens to destroy a huge area of the New Forest" is erroneous. Only 10.6 acres of open forest land is required for the route (designated SA) and that will all be replaced by land provided by Hampshire County Council. The New Forest covers 90,000 acres, of which 1,000 are already given over to car parks and camps sites.

Since the 1930s Lyndhurst has fought for a bypass. Within the last 10 years there have been two public inquiries and three public consultations. Throughout, the village made major concessions to the Verderers of the New Forest over both the line and extent of the route. These have been consistently rejected or ignored. They now want to foist an inner route on Lyndhurst which would cut the village in half.

An overwhelming majority of Lyndhurst residents, many of them from old Forest families, consider that they have now compromised enough with the objectors. They want Route 5A for the bypass. They have the support of the New Forest District Council, the parish council and the 1,200-strong residents association. The County Council is giving expression to this strong local opinion by promoting a Bill in Parliament. The popular will is being opposed by those who, in the great majority of cases, live far from Lyndhurst and appear to have little sympathy for or understanding of the misery inflicted on "the capital of the New Forest" by incessant traffic through it.

Yours sincerely, ROWLEY MANS, Kirk House, Brockenhurst, Hampshire, February 11.

ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 16 1891

The Times was as outspoken in its criticism of European countries as it could be of affairs in its own. One year later the Catholic press in Paris published an encyclical from Pope Leo enjoining submission to the Republican government.

THE FRENCH ROYALISTS

(From Our Paris Correspondent.)

Those whose causes and schemes are doomed to failure have the habit of doing things at the very time when they should at all cost be avoided. There cannot be a more striking illustration of this than M. d'Haussonville's speech last Sunday at Nîmes before the Royalist committees of Aude, Gard, Hérault, Carcassonne, Montpellier, Toulon, Avignon, and Aix — regions in which extreme mists have been between the White Flag and the bonnet rouge, and in which the Royalists spread the *terreur blanche* and the Jacobins shed torrents of Royalist blood. There, at the very moment when a breath of conciliation is animating candid and sincere minds, M. d'Haussonville, the confident and mouthpiece of the Comte de Paris, delivers a speech which is the event of the week, which has excited and will excite numberless comments, and which for France and the Royal dynasty will have serious and perhaps decisive consequences.

Cardinal Lavigerie, it will be remembered, initiated some months ago an important movement, in severing the cause of the Church from the Royalist cause by declaring Republicanism compatible with the interests of the Church, and by thus reassuring — and this is the important point, which has hitherto been overlooked — overcame the scruples of conscientious Catholics who had longed, but had not ventured, to rally to the Republic. This is important because French women have a wonderful influence over the politics of their husbands, and because they themselves are often governed by religious scruples. To demonstrate to Catholics by the very mouth of their Church that they may fearlessly accept the Republic, notwithstanding the aggressions of Republican Governments against the Church, is to create a new party, a party whose future influence may be immense, a party adhering to Republicanism without identifying it with any man, sect, or party.

The irreconcilable Royalists and Catholics are headed by Bishop Freppel, a prelate who runs the causes which he defends, and who has gone to Rome to threaten the Pope with a defection among the subscribers to Pater's Peace, and who regards the St. Bartholomew Massacre as the ideal method of persuasion, together with M. de Cassagnac, who has done more harm to Conservatism in general, and Bonapartism in particular, than all their enemies put together.

The Comte de Paris has chosen to go with Bishop Freppel and M. de Cassagnac rather than with the Pope, so liberal in this case, and the priests and laymen who are following his advice. Never was there a worse moment for launching a futile defiance at established institutions, for attacking ideas of conciliation and compromise, and for placarding the pretensions of an irreconcilable pretender. It is like erecting an impassable barrier on the road which separates Monarchy and France. At the moment when a section of Royalists, deferring to the logic of facts, and to the oft-repeated will of the country, are relegating to the bottom of their hearts and their hopes and regrets, and are forgetting the motionless flag which they have hitherto served, in order to think only of the flag of France, which they wished to serve even under a Republic, moment when, without ceasing to love the King, they love their country above everything — the Comte de Paris confronts them, to withstand their fervour, mock their efforts, treat them as enemies of Monarchy, and appeal to the coarse fanaticism of the South; strives to create an obstructive (Chimérique) in the country of the Alligues, and makes his mouth piece exclaim "Perish France sooner than renounce my implacable conflict against her."

Nothing could be more ill-inspired, nothing more fatal for the King's accession than the conduct of those who agree to figure at this Nîmes gathering, by which the Comte de Paris has gone back-wards ten years, and has lost all chance of seeing France accept the idea of his return.

M. d'Haussonville's speech, which will split the Royalists in two — servile courtiers on one side, and devoted citizens on the other — is an absurd scheme, and, if care not be taken, may become a mischievous act.

There have been great debates over recent decades about the authorship of certain pieces traditionally ascribed to Purcell. As the experts will probably never agree, surely the wisest course is to uphold the commonly held view that the Trumpet Tune was indeed written by Purcell. In any event, it is a splendid tune to whistle as we approach the electoral gunfire.

Rallying call

From the National Secretary of the Social Democratic Party
Sir, I was surprised to read Mr Raymond Harvey's letter (February 6) suggesting that the "Purcell's Trumpet Tune", which I played with the Rothwell Temperance Band at the Alliance's Barbican rally, might not have been written by Purcell at all.

There have been great debates over recent decades about the authorship of certain pieces traditionally ascribed to Purcell. As the experts will probably never agree, surely the wisest course is to uphold the commonly held view that the Trumpet Tune was indeed written by Purcell. In any event, it is a splendid tune to whistle as we approach the electoral gunfire. Yours faithfully, RICHARD NEWBY, National Secretary, Social Democratic Party, 4 Cowley Street, SW1, February 11.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 14: By command of The Queen, the Earl of Dundee (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London today upon the arrival of the President of the Republic of Lebanon and Madame Gemayel and welcomed their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 14: The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Royal Air Force Northolt this evening in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight upon the conclusion of their Royal Highnesses' visits to Portugal and Toulouse, France.

Viscountess Campden, Sir John Riddell, BT, Mr Humphrey Mews, Mr Victor Chapman, Surgeon Commandant, Anthony O'Brien, RN and Lieutenant-Commander Richard Aylard, RN were in attendance.

The Duchess of York will attend a performance of *Swan Lake* by the Northern Ballet at the Theatre Royal, Bath, on March 17.

A memorial service for Sir Harry Platt will be held in Manchester Cathedral on Friday, March 6, 1987, at 2.30 pm. For further details telephone 061-273 8241.

Birthdays today

Mr P.E.R. Bailey, 62; Mrs Stella Clarke, 55; Mr Anthony Dowell, 44; Mr David Evans, 62; Lord Franks, OM, 82; Mr Mike Holding, 33; Professor Jack Levy, 61; Mr John McEneaney, 58; Mr Michael Mackie, 73; Sir Michael Milne-Watson, 77; Sir John Peck, 74; Mr John Schlesinger, 63; Sir Kenneth Selby, 73; Sir James Swaffield, 63; Mr Justice Webster, 63.

Today's royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, president, will attend the president's dinner at the Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, at 7.40.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Heinrich Barth, explorer in North Africa, Hamburg, 1821; Sir Francis Galton, geneticist, Birmingham, 1822; Ernst Haeckel, biologist, Potsdam, 1834.

DEATHS: Henry Walter Bates, naturalist, London, 1892; Giosuè Carducci, poet, Nobel laureate 1906, Bologna, 1907.

Dinner

Hunter Society
The anniversary dinner of the Hunter Society (the 25th anniversary of the birth of John Hunter on February 13, 1738) was held on Thursday, February 12, 1987, at the Inn on the Park Hotel, Park Lane. The president, Mr George Jantet and the fellows of the society entertained the guests who included Mr John Biffen, MP, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons, and the Metropolitan Anthony of Sourozh.

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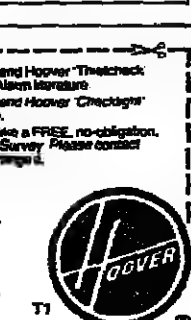
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Bishop's challenge to the Synod

When duty is to explore other ways

The Bishop of London, Dr GRAHAM LEONARD, talked exclusively last week to CLIFFORD LONGLEY, our Religious Affairs Correspondent, about his possible response if the Church of England moves inexorably towards the ordination of women priests.

The Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, said last week that he had turned his face against dividing the Church of England into two parts, one with women priests, and one, a so-called "continuing Church of England" without them.

So if the General Synod decided to proceed by a significant majority towards ordaining women at its meeting in two weeks' time, he expected to lead a group of Anglicans in discussions with other episcopal churches, with a view to entering full communion with them in due course.

The House of Bishops' recent report had recognized that "those who could not remain would need to find other ways of continuing in existence, and will be entitled to explore such ways".

Dr Leonard commented: "That is a quite clear invitation. How I am going to respond to that I don't know." He had issued a statement earlier in the week which referred to "definite actions" if the General Synod was seen to be moving inexorably towards women priests.

Asked what that "definite action" might consist of, he replied: "It might involve, for example, talking about the possibility of some relationship between us and another church."

The definite action would mean saying to them: "Look, this is the position we have been put in, there any possibility of some sort of arrangement?"

The trigger for such definite action would be a clear decision by the General Synod, probably later this month or perhaps later on. If, as many expect, only a bare majority may be found for proceeding with the ordination of women this time, short of the two-thirds majority which the legislation will eventually need, Dr Leonard would regard that as insufficient to trigger his "definite action".

Dr Leonard went on: "Obviously one does not do that until one is forced to." He referred to Cardinal Newman's *An Essay On The Development Of Christian Doctrine*, which expressed the view that division of the church was not a schism, and not therefore a sin, if it was a duty. "When the truth is at stake, it may not be schism, it may be division

which is right and necessary", he repeated, summarizing Newman's argument. Newman's essay, as Dr Leonard recalled, was written as an Anglican and published after his conversion to Rome.

Dr Leonard envisaged, in the light of the Synod's decision in a fortnight's time, a group of Anglicans, meeting him to discuss their approaching the Roman Catholic and Orthodox authorities, and suggested some relationship, perhaps on the model of the Roman Catholic churches "uniate" arrangement (such as exists with the Ukrainian Catholic Church).

A uniate arrangement "had been talked about" already, he said, and he wondered if such an arrangement could be created with the Orthodox churches. There were two issues on any arrangement with Rome. "One would clearly use the uniate idea. On the other hand, it could be used in a more general sense as a church which retained its own practices as exemplifying a pattern of church life."

Such a group would have to be set up by an act of authority by the church, Orthodox or Catholic, which agreed to such an arrangement. He did not envisage the departing group as constituting a separate church, even for a short period.

He recognized that the completion of such an arrangement if it was before his retirement in 1991 would entail his resignation as Bishop of London, as he was certainly not contemplating transferring London, as an ecclesiastical see intact, into communion with another church.

But he added: "I don't think anything of this kind could be done by individuals on their own initiative. I would not expect Roman Catholics or the Orthodox to take notice if it actually encouraged people going out. If on the other hand people are told to go, and encouraged to explore other ways, which we have been, then we are now free to look around and say - well, what are the other ways?"

That, for him, meant a "corporate relationship" with Rome or the Orthodox churches. "I do not say faith against the continuing churches - I



Dr Graham Leonard

have been quite consistent on that. If I was to think in terms of leading a continuing church I would be adding to the divisions. Therefore, if it is not possible for me to continue in the Anglican Communion then my natural instinct leaves me to say that the sensible thing is to see who I can join up with."

Part of the slightly sceptical response several Anglican sources have suggested that any approach from Dr Leonard would be unenthusiastically received by Rome, and any eventual arrangement would involve a hard bargain. In particular, it is pointed out, the condition set in the case of the American "pastoral provision" is that the individuals concerned should have a positive desire "for communion with the See of Peter" and not

just a negative reaction against their former church.

Action from some churchmen to Dr Leonard's remarks was based on their better knowledge of the Orthodox Churches, which have always deplored the "uniate" arrangements made within the Roman Catholic Church, both for theological reasons and because Rome has used them to set up rival churches to the Orthodox.

Part of this scepticism was also based on knowledge of the very limited American experiment of Anglican-rite parishes in communion with the Roman Catholic Church, which would be a precedent for the sort of arrangement Dr Leonard might be seeking. Nevertheless, Dr Leonard accepted when discussing the idea last week that there would have to be humility in such an approach to another church: "They might say yes to A and B, no to X and Y."

About 30 former Anglican priests have been accepted by Rome for ordination as Roman Catholic priests in the United States, and most of them are married. Under a scheme called a "pastoral provision", which is described as "for the sake of consciences", they are under separate local jurisdiction which is answerable to Cardinal Bernard Law of Boston. They have been allowed by the Vatican to use a modified version of the Episcopalian liturgy.

In Britain, a formerly Anglican congregation in the Midlands has been trying for some while to negotiate a similar scheme, but the indications are that the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England are not keen. Meanwhile, several applications for the (re-)ordination of converted married clergy have been forwarded to Rome by the English Catholic authorities, and are expected to be approved. But these do not entail any arrangements for preserving a distinct Anglican ethos.

The "pastoral provision" in the United States has imposed some strains on Anglican goodwill towards the Catholic Church, and Catholics are critical of it for similar reasons. The Vatican has kept the Archbishop of Canterbury informed throughout the discussion of these arrangements, and he is understood to view them as something the Anglican Church could just about tolerate without impairing its formal ecumenical relations with Rome.

OBITUARY

KARLOS KOUN

Breathing life into ancient plays

Karolos Koun, the Greek theatre director whose colourful productions of Aristophanes took Classical drama out of the study and brought it to life for contemporary audiences all over Europe, died in Athens on February 14. He was 78.

He was born on September 13, 1908, at Bursa in Turkey, and educated at Robert College, Istanbul.

After studying in Paris, he moved to Athens in 1929 to teach English at Athens College. It was there that he first staged student productions of Shakespeare, Euripides, and Aristophanes.

He was still teaching in 1934 when he formed Laiki Skini, the Popular Theatre, where he trained his first repertory company. In 1941 he set up Teatro Technis, the Art Theatre.

This was the first Greek theatre-in-the-round, and in spite of financial and political constraints, formed the nucleus of what became almost a cult in culture-starved Athens under the German Occupation. The Greek premieres of works by Brecht and Pirandello were among its productions.

During the civil war Koun closed the theatre. It opened again after the end of the war, but was frequently in trouble with official opinion, because of the bawdiness of its productions.

These, while respecting the spirit of their originals, introduced spectacular elements that sought to transcend the gap between classical author and contemporary audience.

His 1964 production of Aristophanes' *The Persians* in London featured a chorus of Whirling Dervishes. Sometimes he seemed to be way ahead of his fellow countrymen.

In 1937 his controversial production of Aristophanes' *The Birds* was booed off the stage at the Herod Atticus

Theatre in Athens when the ancient priests in the play turned up in the garb of Greek Orthodox clergy, stovepipe hats and all.

It was only in 1962, when a production of *The Birds* was rapturously received at the Theatre des Nations in Paris, that opinion at home was forced to relent towards a man who had now become an international celebrity.

The Birds also had an enthusiastic reception when it was seen in London as part of the 1964 World Theatre Season. The following year he brought Aeschylus' *The Persians* to London and then toured both plays in the Soviet Union.

In 1967 he directed a well-received *Romeo and Juliet* at Stratford, and he was back in Britain in 1969, when he brought *Oedipus Rex* and *Lysistrata* to that year's World Theatre Season.

He triumphantly toured Europe with plays by Aristophanes and the three great tragedians. But at home, with the military junta having seized power, the Art Theatre found life more difficult again.

Koun's shows were under constant threat of closure, audiences, intimidated, often stayed away, and the theatre only survived through to grants from the Ford Foundation.

The departure of the Colonels in 1974 was celebrated by a production of *The Birds* in the ancient theatre at Epidaurus. This attracted an audience of 14,000.

Koun introduced ensemble acting to Greece and in the process, coached generations of Greek actors. These included Melina Mercouri, the present Culture Minister, who, as they all did, affectionately addressed him as "The Teacher".

A short, stooped man, with a patriarchal beard and thick glasses, he was an inveterate chain-smoker.

MR JAMES AVERY JOYCE

James Avery Joyce who died on February 13, at the age of 84, was a passionate advocate of international co-operation and world federalism.

Learning public speaking as a Methodist lay preacher in the 1930s, he was a pioneer in the World Youth Movement, and led hikes for League of Nations youth groups across Europe.

He graduated in political science at the London School of Economics and studied international law and relations in Geneva.

During and after the war, he practised as a barrister in London, and contested two parliamentary seats as a Labour candidate, but he was soon in demand as a visiting lecturer.

For some years he served in the workers education division of the International Labour Organisation and as a consultant to UNESCO and the United Nations.

As author Joyce combined extensive research and a style readily understood by the

layman. His plain man's guide to the law, *Justice at Work*, came out in paperback in 1955. *The Story of International Co-operation* (1964), for which U Thant wrote the foreword, was written for young people.

He also wrote the centenary history of the International Red Cross (1959) and his pacifist philosophy bore fruit in his world survey of capital punishment, *The Right to Life* (1961).

His case against the arms race is set forth in *The War Machine* (1980).

Joyce also found the time to champion causes such as calendar reform and animal rights.

His association with international affairs will be remembered longest in his histories of the League of Nations, *Broken Star* (1978) and the United Nations, *One Increasing Purpose* (1984).

In his eighties he refused to slow down, retaining his mischievous sense of humour.

MR MAURICE SMITH

Mr Maurice Armstrong Smith, DFC, Pathfinder pilot, writer and classic car restorer, died on February 11. He was 71.

He was editor of *Flight* from 1949 to 1957, and also edited *Autocar*. He retired nine years ago from IPC (Reed Business Publishing) as editorial director of these and other specialist publications.

After *Aeroplane* was taken over by its competitor, *Flight*, he re-launched it as an enthusiast monthly. He also launched the monthly *Thoroughbred and Classic Car*.

He was born on January 20, 1916, and educated at St George's, Harpenden, and Wadham College, Oxford. He learned to fly in 1934 in the Oxford University Air Squadron and trained as an engineer with the Rolls-Royce apprentice school before joining *Flight* in 1936.

He was commissioned in the RAFVR in 1937.

During the war, after instructing in Canada, he flew Lancaster and Mosquitoes, becoming a wing commander.

An outstanding navigator as well as pilot, he was assigned to the elite Pathfinder force which had the task of pinpointing and illuminating enemy targets for the bombers. He won two DFCs.

He flew on over forty raids, including one with which history has emotionally associated his name, the marking

of Dresden, on the night of February 13, 1945.

Flight was his first love, and on rejoining *Flight* after the war he tested many different types of aircraft, including helicopters. He was the first journalist to be invited by Boeing to test its new swept-wing B-47, the world's first strategic jet bomber.

But (like so many other connoisseurs) his favourite aircraft was the Miles Gemini, a Pacific four-seat tourer of delightful handling characteristics.

He set the standard for the flight test reports which were to become a strong feature of *Flight*. He was a hands-on "hardcore" writer who, like to be at the controls of aircraft or car, and not in the office talking about administration or budgets.

In later years, particularly after the death of his wife, Vivien, he found pleasure in driving and restoring classic cars. His particular loves were a 1909 Austin "ladies" town car, a 1903 Humber, and an 1890s steam tricycle "Craigievar Express", which he restored and drove in the London to Brighton Veteran Rally.

He was an active member of the Guild of Coachmakers, of which he was a Past Master, and he was a Liveryman of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators.

MISS DOROTHEA BRABY

Dorothea Braby, wood engraver and illustrator, died on February 4, at the age of 76.

She was born on October 7, 1909, and after attending St Felix School, Southwold, studied art in London, Florence and Paris.

She began her career as an illustrator in the 1930s, with book jackets and work for periodicals.

After the war she specialized in wood engraving, and illustrated a number of works for the Golden Cockerell Press and the Folio Society.

nous atmosphere of the great Welsh legends. For this task she devoted eighteen months to research and reading, to familiarize herself with the spirit of Celtic art.

Other illustrated works were the Sumerian epic, *Gilgamesh*, also for the Golden Cockerell, an edition of Keats for the Folio Society, and *Lord Arthur Savile's Crime* for the Rodale Press. These works are now collectors' items.

She also published *The Way of Wood Engraving* in the How To Do It series from Studio Publications.

Her marriage to Douglas Paul was dissolved. She is survived by a son and a daughter.

Science report

Gas cloud clue to quasar mystery

By Robert Matthews

An intensely bright cloud of gas on the outskirts of an elliptical galaxy could shed light on the nature of quasars, the quasi-stellar objects once described as less than a galaxy but far more than a star.

Still regarded as a mystery, for clues that can help to explain how the quasar-like activity has been generated.

One hypothesis is that the central region of a galaxy contains a quasar at its centre, and just happens to be lying in our line of sight.

However, it is known that PKS 2152-69 is a strong emitter of radio waves, whose source is the central nucleus. Astrophysicists believe that the nucleus creates two oppositely directed jets of extremely fast-moving electrons which smash

into the gas between stars in the galaxy.

The bright cloud lies roughly in the direction of one of the jets, so the implication is that whatever is happening within the cloud has been triggered off by the impact of the jet on the interstellar gas.

One idea is that, by causing the material in the cloud to collapse under the impact of the jet particles, the material has become dense enough to kindle nuclear fusion reactions within it, triggering off star formation.

But the sheer violence of quasar behaviour has led most astrophysicists to the conclusion that only the power of the gravitational field of a massive black hole could account for it. As yet, evidence for a collapsed object at the heart of the bright cloud is lacking, though an analysis of the data is continuing.

Nature, Vol 325, p504, 1987.

THE ARTS

A sort of zealotry

The Search For El Dorado (BBC1) is a three-part Everyman report on the impact of Christianity on South America. Last night we dropped in on the Sanema tribe of the Venezuelan rain-forest, a primitive people who have survived for millennia without appearing on television.

In the camera's presence, at least, today's flying missionary adopts a more sensitive approach than his conquistador forebears, and the World of God takes its place behind toothpaste and aluminium nappies.

"I've discarded the old ways," explained the most zealous convert. "Now I want goods, money and knowledge. I told my wives 'I've stopped being a shaman'. 'Some day he might get around to telling his wives about the Vatican's views on polygamy'.

In the communal hut, the men of the tribe snorted hallucinogenic snuff and assumed the prancing, gibbering spirits of the beasts they had eaten for dinner (to the patent boredom of their women); over a white tablecloth, the celebrants of a meagre communion were invited to believe they were eating the body of a man. By such tokens does civilization announce its superiority.

Over on BBC2, the veneer of Georgian society was under threat from the Gothic novel. Set by the perverted imaginings of adolescence, the heroine of *Norrianger Abbey* dreamt herself into a succession of sub-Ten Russell villains, where blood and manliness ran riot.

Given the immediate period reconstruction of her waiting hours, it was unfortunate that in her fantasies she also imagined the incidental music of the 1980s. Preconception on this scale is not generally associated with Jane Austen.

Martin Cropper

TELEVISION

he first five years of Channel 4 have a place in British film history comparable with the arrival of Korda in the Thirties or Michael Balcon's Ealing Studios in the Forties. If there is really a renaissance of film-making in Britain, it is largely due to Channel 4's role in providing a continuity of production that has not existed since the days of the old studios. It is also the first British film organization to establish a distinctive identity abroad: at last year's Cannes Festival the channel figured on the credits of no fewer than 15 films, and *Mona Lisa* and *A Room with a View* are now strongly in the running for Oscars.

Inevitably the hundred or more films with which Channel 4 has so far been associated have included a share of resounding flops; but equally some of the most significant British films of the period have appeared under the banner of "Film on Four" — among them *Company of Wolves*, *Mona Lisa*, *The Draughtsmen's Contract*, *Moonlighting*, *The Ploughman's Lunch*, *Dance with a Stranger*, *A Room with a View*, *The Assam Garden*, *Letter to Brezhnev*, *My Beautiful Laundrette*, *Caravaggio*.

There has also been investment in foreign films as distinguished as *Paris Texas* and *The Sacrifice*.

No small part of the credit for all this belongs to David Rose who, as Chief Commissioning Editor, Fiction, has personally guided the channel's film strategies. His position makes him one of the most prolific producers in British film history; even Balcon, with 250 films in 40 years, never equalled Rose's annual average.

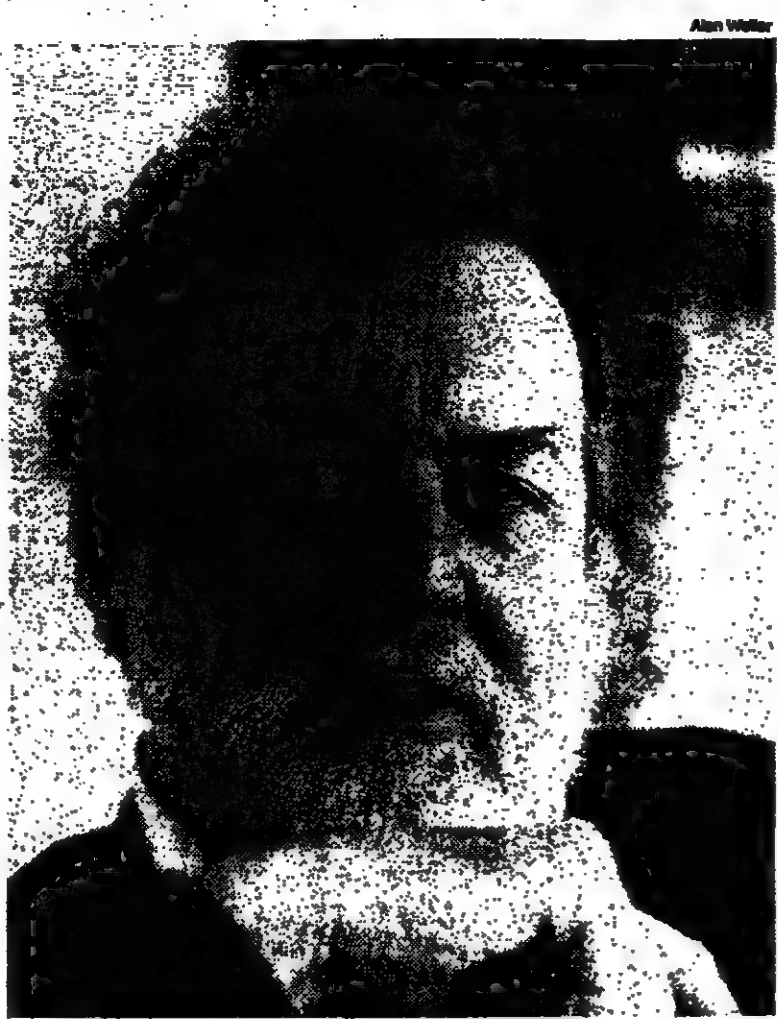
"You have to be careful about the word 'producer' though", Rose says. "We're a curious new animal, commissioning editors. But yes, I do look upon myself as one of the producers, even if it is not acknowledged as such on the screen. Our two greatest pleasures here are working with writers at the script stage and making a contribution at rough-cut stage. I have a feeling that a great deal of film-making goes on in the cutting room."

Rose is in a patronage position which could easily have attracted a lot of unpopularity, yet the only disgruntled ones are those who complain that they cannot get to talk to him about scripts they have submitted — hardly surprising since he receives more than 2,000 scripts a year, all of which go through a careful sieve that starts with a team of readers and a script editor.

A major reason for his success is no doubt his undiminished enthusiasm for films and the people who make them. He is 62, but neither looks nor, he says, feels it. His grey hair and beard give him a somewhat nautical appearance. "The absurd thing is that

British cinema brought home

As Channel 4's chief commissioning editor of fiction, David Rose has a huge influence on film-making in Britain: with *My Beautiful Laundrette* showing on Thursday in the new season of 'Film on Four', he talks to David Robinson



Rose: "I've had a thrilling new career — the most exciting time of my life"

when I came to Channel 4 from the BBC I was within three years of retirement", he says. "Since then I've had a whole thrilling new career — the most exciting time of my life."

Rose began his first career with an actors' course at the Guildhall and a stint in rep. After a spell as stage director and business manager with the Sadler's Wells Ballet, he joined the BBC in 1954, in what was called

the dramatized documentary wing of the television drama department. "It was a system under which writers would spend three months in, say, a mining region, or with a provincial orchestra, and would come back with a real knowledge of life in that particular area which they could turn into drama. We were all in revolt against television drama of the Fifties, which seemed to derive from the West End theatre."

Then for four years I produced *Z-Cars*: 176 live episodes. Some of them I directed. I was also directing dramas — he won an Italia Prize — "and learnt to judge scripts. From 1971 to 1981 I was in Birmingham. How Weldon told me to find and nurture new writers, and to a lesser extent new directors and actors. That was my prime concern. Alan Bleasdale, Willy Russell, David Hare all did their first work for the screen in that period." No doubt it was the BBC experience which gave Rose his approach to films, which remains strongly orientated to script.

Rose will leave Channel 4 when his contract expires in March next year. Until that time he continues to initiate projects. "My successor will probably elbow some of my projects. There has to be a change of personality and judgement. I hope, though, that he will continue to appreciate our privilege of not having to submit the film-maker to commercial restraints."

Projects in hand include a programme of 11-minute shorts to be made by both new and established directors; new films by Peter Greenaway and Pax O'Connor; and co-productions with Poland and Australia. Rose is also proud to have a small investment in the octogenarian John Huston's new film, *The Dead*.

Given the growing financial problems, the vigour of Channel 4's prospective schedule is all the more credible. "It is very difficult now to get a film off the ground for less than a million", Rose says. "In my first year I had £6m. In my budget with the idea of supporting 20 films. In fact we supported 23 that year. Since then production costs have risen about 125 per cent while my budget will have risen no more than 50 per cent, to £9m. So I have to find more money elsewhere. The number of films we can fully fund — as we did *My Beautiful Laundrette*, with its modest budget — is now very small."

Images The Place

Earl Lloyd Hepburn stands out from what seem like hundreds of would-be choreographers graduating from the London Contemporary Dance School chiefly by virtue of his visual sense. In each of the four works given at The Place on Friday night by his Images Dance Company, he used some kind of stage property as an implement and a distinguishing feature.

In *Beneath the Bridge* it was a row of upright planks supported on a scaffold, plus a set of three wooden crates, providing the setting for what I suppose was an abstract impression of alienated youth. There were two planks again in *Mindless Matter*, but this time manipulated as weapons, hiding places, stretchers or trampolines.

Stilted Vision relied on bars of light to frame the performance area, and a harness made from rags and ropes. This was also the piece in which some of the dancers removed some of their outer clothing. Most striking of all was *Skin Deep*, a solo for Isabel Tamen in which she used a bowl of water to erotic but not prurient effect.

So Hepburn's work is less boring than most. But if he wants to develop as a serious choreographer he must either find more interesting movements or teach himself more interesting ways to arrange banal movements. It would help, too, if he could get away from the one mood of fraught anxiety. Like most of his contemporaries, he uses music mainly for background; one piece was to Philip Glass and the rest sounded glazed too.

John Percival

● The British Library National Sound Archive reopens on February 24 after refurbishment and expansion. The archive's spring programme begins on March 12 with an assessment of the composer Heitor Villa-Lobos.



Ever on the prowl, snapping and jerking: Sian Thomas as Hedda Gabler with John O'Toole as Ellert Loevborg

THEATRE

Hedda Gabler
Haymarket,
Leicester

The opening image in this visually sumptuous production is of General Gabler's discontented daughter staring out at the audience through a sheet of black gauze stretching the full height and width of the Haymarket's considerable stage. It is an arresting, hardly necessary, reminder that Ibsen's concern in this play is with barriers.

The most apparent of these is the impatience the bored Hedda feels for her bookworm husband, registered by Sian Thomas with disdainful snaps of her crisp voice and jerks of her crisp profile. But deeper than this lie Hedda's sexual fears and horror of ridicule which keep her prowling around her loveless home, envying those who jump into the deep end of life but too scared even to test the water.

Sian Thomas is a great prowler. In her glittering black dress, with its Tudor collar giving her the look of the wicked queen in *Snow White*, she stalks round the isolated clumps of furniture, confined by Gregory Smith's grandly funereal set, where black urns

on pedestals suggest that the Tesman household inhabits the crypt of a military monument. Her hands prowl round her body; she shakes her shoulders as if expecting to find them winged with capulettes.

Perhaps she could show more sudden envy of little Mrs Elvsted's courageous flight from her husband: she is reptilian with her (even the shimmering dress has scales) from the start. But it is a performance of always significant detail that keeps the play on course from that first bitter stare of the aimless woman to the closing moment when she takes aim at last and shoots.

Michael Boyd's direction shows a fine awareness of shape and tension, and in his shortened version of the Michael Meyer translation the character of the maid disappears virtually without loss. The arrival of visitors unannounced actually increases the nightmare sense of messengers closing in.

The deep-throated urbanity of Sean Scanlan's Judge Brack and the schoolboy chatter of Bill Stewart's Tesman bring to their scenes together an unholy cat-and-mouse comedy. Gayle Runciman's appealing Thea Elvsted is radiant and quick-witted, and quite gulps with alarm when cornered.

Jeremy Kingston

Rebecca
Royal, York

The chap next to me had never seen the Hitchcock film, never even read the book, felt no trembling around the heart on hearing the magical opening words (spoken here by disembodied voice). "Last night I dreamt I went to Manderley again..." He actually did not know what was going to happen to moosey Mrs de Winter, or what had happened the previous summer, to the first Mrs de Winter, fabulous Rebecca with her zest for living.

I wish we had been able to enjoy this revival, instead of him wondering what the fuss was about and I wondering where the magic went. Daphne du Maurier dramatized the novel herself, replacing first-person narration with stodgy exposition from fringe characters, so that the book's subtle claustrophobia and panic reduces to a thin tale strided with minor domestic crises in the first half, followed by a development that differs from the film in showing that heroes can get away with murder.

Gary Bond has dashing good looks and he flares into

strange anger when required, but the script fails to give him opportunities to brood. The part was Olivier's in the film and in this production the role of the second Mrs de Winter is played by his daughter, Tamsin Oliver. Her eyes are large and lustreous, and she looks alarmed when Mrs Danvers draws near, but she is not yet plumbing the melodramatic terror felt by the character.

In the play's best part Hilary Tisdall can make Mrs Danvers menacing merely by staring down from a balcony or plucking out of the shadows — into which Richard Digby Day's production plunges Manderley's baronial hall whenever the plot thickens. In her long, sonorous speech of love for Rebecca — and later in Maxim de Winter's balancing tirade of hate — the play does project the true melodramatic chill.

Those who expect the stage Manderley to go up in flames will be disappointed. But the hero does tell the end with a sock to the jaw, slapping his fist to give the required sound. For me this marked the point where melodrama turned into farce.

J.K.

Sons aspiring to the family fame

CONCERTS

Oistrakh Trio
Wigmore Hall

By playing violin duets with his father, Valery Oistrakh invites stiff comparisons. Igor Oistrakh is the high priest of modern Russian violin playing; his superbly organized technique is allied to a musical personality so assertive that it borders on the combative. This emerges even when he plays the viola. His eerie, vibrato-less conception of the Adagio in Brahms's E flat

Trios, Op 40, was so extraordinary that it completely overshadowed his colleagues.

For the 25-year-old Valery to occupy the same platform as such a father must be daunting indeed. But many in this capacity audience must have been making an even sterner comparison, between this pair of Oistrakhs and the celebrated partnership of Igor and his father, David. The opening Adagio of Bach's Double Violin Sonata, BWV 1037, for instance — with its overlapping melodies and long held notes — inevitably recalled David and Igor playing the Double Violin Concerto's slow movement, and

one could detect something of the same profusely nuanced style here.

Valery's tone is noticeably thinner than his father's, his phrasing not yet so ear-catching, and his intonation occasionally careless. However, his technique is no disgrace to the Oistrakh name. In the candy-floss flourishes of Sarasate's *Narvaya* he matched Igor every demisemiquaver of the way, and his ability to articulate rhythms clearly and surely helped to accentuate the turbulent quality of the Brahms Trio's scherzo and finale.

With two such forthright string players in front of him, the redoubtable Leonid Block

should perhaps have punched out his piano parts more forcefully.

Despite an interruption to mend a broken string at the height of its bristling first allegro, Prokofiev's Sonata for two unaccompanied violins, Op 56, proved to be the recital's highlight. This is not comfortable music — it stretches the players' technique, and its tough, quirky language needs convincing advocacy — but the Oistrakhs gave it a magnificently gutsy, well co-ordinated performance: a fine advertisement for this famous family business.

Richard Morrison

appreciated Viotti more easily than we can with their own works for comparison; but this predecessor, by six years of Beethoven's concerto has plenty going for it. A long, spacious opening movement, with episodes of robust rustic-

ity, leads to an austere Adagio, loose-limbed enough to draw the whimsical best out of Shumsky, in both song and ornament. A rollicking Rondo kept the CLS on its toes — just about.

Hilary Finch

CLS/Hickox
Barbican

Eric Shumsky, Oscar's son, is a viola player; their joint visit to the Barbican provided an excuse to give Arthur Benjamin's Romantic Fantasy for violin, viola and small orchestra an airing. I am not entirely convinced that it was worth disturbing the moth-

balls.

Light-hearted to the point of drifting off the page, bland and discursive to the point of distraction, this 1937 work runs a Nocturne, a Scherzino

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family" Irving Wardle THE TIMES

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3	Assoc. Fr. Ports	Shipping	
4	Jardine Math	Industrials E-K	
5	Rockwell	Property	
6	Central TV	Cinema/TV	
7	Wiggins	Building/Roads	
8	Cherwellfield	Property	
9	Coatline	Chemicals/Plas	
10	Chrysalis	Leisure	
11	Sun Life	Insurance	
12	Brivion	Property	
13	Brown (Matthew)	Breweries	
14	Sturge Hlids	Insurance	
15	Benckmark	Bank/Discount	
16	Or Portland	Building/Roads	
17	Blacket	Chemicals/Plas	
18	Greenwich Res	Mining	
19	Savile Gordon (J)	Industrials S-Z	
20	Areon	Industrials A-D	
21	GR	Industrials E-K	
22	Marshall	Property	
23	Lon Ltd Inc	Insurance	
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25	System Designers	Electronics	
26	Hollis	Draper/Stores	
27	Ellis & Everard	Chemicals/Plas	
28	Gervard Nat	Bank/Discount	
29	Marling	Industrials L-R	
30	Barr (AG)	Electronics	
31	Chloride	Electronics	
32	Canter Booth	Shoes/Leather	
33	Dunhill	Draper/Stores	
34	Br Dredging	Building/Roads	
35	Contractual	Property	
36	Fothergill & Harvey	Industrials E-K	
37	Logica	Electronics	
38	TV-AM	Cinema/TV	
39	Abingdon	Finance/Leas	
40	Hewes-Stuart	Building/Roads	
41	Collins (Wm)	Building/Roads	
42	Metal Closures	Industrials L-R	
43	Times Newspapers Ltd	Daily Total	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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BRITISH FUNDS						
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SHORTS (Under Five Years)						
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FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS						
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OVER FIFTEEN YEARS						
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INDEX-LINKED						
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ELECTRICALS						
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HOTELS AND CATERERS						
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INDUSTRIALS A-D						
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DRAPERY AND STORES						
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MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT						
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SHIPPING						
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SHOES AND LEATHER						
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TEXTILES						
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TOBACCO						
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NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS						
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OIL						
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S-Z						
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FINANCE AND LAND						
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FOODS						
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CHEMICALS/PLASTICS						
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10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's changes

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began February 9. Dealings end Friday. Contango day next Monday. Settlement day March 2.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (a) denotes Alpha Stocks

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

BREWERIES					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

BUILDINGS AND ROADS					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

E-K					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

L-R					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

S-Z					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
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FINANCE AND LAND					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

FOODS					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

CHEMICALS/PLASTICS					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

CINEMA AND TV					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

DRAPERY AND STORES					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
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HOTELS AND CATERERS					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
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INDUSTRIALS A-D					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
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DRAPERY AND STORES					
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HOTELS AND CATERERS					
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INDUSTRIALS A-D					
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DRAPERY AND STORES					
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HOTELS AND CATERERS					
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INDUSTRIALS A-D					
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DRAPERY AND STORES					
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HOTELS AND CATERERS					
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INDUSTRIALS A-D					
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DRAPERY AND STORES					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
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HOTELS AND CATERERS					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
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INDUSTRIALS A-D					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
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DRAPERY AND STORES					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
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HOTELS AND CATERERS					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
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INDUSTRIALS A-D					
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OVERSEAS TRADERS					
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10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTG					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

PROPERTY					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

MINING					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

SHIPPING					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

SHOES AND LEATHER					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

TEXTILES					
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

(Change on week)
FT 30 Share
1521.0 (+12.1)
FT-SE 100
1898.1 (-0.3)
Bargains
41120 (55063)
USM (Datastream)
145.18 (+2.29)

THE POUND

(Change on week)
US dollar
1.5215 (+0.0125)
W German mark
2.7821 (-0.0171)
Trade-weighted
68.8 (same)

'Jobless to fall below 3m'

Special employment measures should bring the jobless total below three million this year, according to Lloyds Bank.

However, the economy will not grow rapidly enough over the next five years to cause a further significant decline.

The bank's *Economic Outlook*, published today, predicts that Britain will have one of the fastest growth rates among the leading industrialized nations this year - at 3 per cent - but this will fall to below 2 per cent by 1989 as higher inflation bites.

The latest jobless totals show that seasonally-adjusted adult unemployment, the best guide to the trend, has dropped by about 100,000 since last summer.

However, as the Bank of England has acknowledged, much of this progress has been due to measures such as Restart.

According to Lloyds: "Unemployment is likely to fall below the politically significant three million level in 1987 as a result of the extension of special measures." It adds: "But growth of only 2.3 per cent on average over the next five years will be insufficient to produce a further significant decline."

Employee share plans gain favour

Employee share ownership is finding increasing favour in industry but too much should not be expected of the schemes as they stand at present, a survey published at the weekend by the Independent Policy Studies Institute says.

Managers and workers see the schemes - now thought to number about 1,500 - as a useful extra link between staff and companies, giving them a greater sense of identification. However, the rewards, though worthwhile, are modest, and staff do not feel that they are being given any more say than before in company decisions, the survey adds. Fears that "trade-offs" might develop between shares and basic pay appear to be unfounded.

Share Ownership Plans: Employees' Views (Policy Studies Institute, 100 Park Village East, London NW1 3SR)

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RESULTS

● **TODAY** - Interiors: Dalgely, Elders DXL, Framlington Far East Fund, Goodhead Print Group, Ryman Group, Sigmex International, TR City of London Trust. Finals: Citygrove, Ericsson, Scottish Eastern Investment Trust.

● **TOMORROW** - Interiors: AC Holdings, Herrburger Brooks, Impala Platinum, Intereurope Technology Services, Media Technology International. Finals: Alexanders Holdings, Associated Energy Services, Crest Nicholson, Egerton Trust, Temple Bar Investment Trust, Vantage Securities, Yeoman Investment Trust.

● **WEDNESDAY** - Interiors: Authority Investments, CH Bailey (amended), Irish Glass, Peachey Property Corporation, Throgmorton Dual Trust. Finals: Arcliffe Holdings, Bank Leumi (UK), Debron Investments, Pacific Assets Trust, Trust of Property Shares, Western Brothers.

● **THURSDAY** - Interiors: Abaco Investments, Abingworth, Edenderry Shoes, Genbel Investments, Photo-Me International, Polypipe. Finals: ASEA Group, British Petroleum, F&C Enterprise Trust (results expected on Friday), Questel, River and Mercantile Trust, Romney Trust, Tribune Investment Trust, Ward Holdings.

● **FRIDAY** - Interiors: Alunmar Group, Courtney, Pope (Holdings), Fleming Enterprise Investment Trust, Framlington Group. Finals: None announced.

Disposal marks strategy switch

Argyll set to sell US arm

By John Bell, City Editor

Argyll Group, the drinks and supermarkets group headed by Mr James Gulliver, is expected to announce the sale of its American operations later this week.

Argyll hinted at the disposal last month when it bought the 291-strong British chain of Safeway supermarkets in a deal worth £665 million.

The move marks a radical change of strategy since the failure last April to acquire Distillers, the Scotch whisky manufacturer, in the £2.7 billion takeover battle won by Guinness.

The group's US subsidiary, Barton Brands, markets and distributes imported wines, beers and spirits. It is also the fifth largest producer of bourbon in the United States.

Argyll said at the time of the Safeway deal that it was reviewing the future of its drinks division, consisting of Barton in the US and George Morton and North West Vintners in Britain.

Morton is a wholesale distributor of drinks whose brands include OVD rum, and North West Vintners operates 320 retail off-licences under the Liqueurave banner.

The review came about through the loss of Distillers to Guinness. Argyll's board concluded that it would be difficult to build an international drinks business at a reasonable cost. Barton has a broad distribution network in the United States but lacks the top selling brands necessary to utilize it fully.

Argyll is thought to be at an advanced stage of negotiations to sell Barton to a US-based group. The deal may be finalized in time for announcement at Thursday's shareholders' meeting called to approve the purchase of Safeway.

Argyll is also believed to be close to a sale of George Morton. Analysts estimate that the two disposals could generate proceeds of between £50 million and £70 million, enough to make a substantial impact on general borrowings.

The disposal plans indicate that Argyll's senior management, under the newly-appointed chief executive, Mr Alistair Grant, intends to concentrate its efforts on the integration of Safeway.

The acquisition pushes Argyll into fourth place in terms of United Kingdom market share behind Sainsbury, Dees Corporation and Tesco, but ahead of Asda.

The Safeway purchase, in the face of competing interest from Tesco and Woolworth, will enable Argyll to upgrade its store portfolio.

There will be considerable benefit from increased purchasing power, more efficient distribution and improved margins as Argyll's larger Presco stores are brought into line with the Safeway trading formula.

Tennant touches down for Guinness decision

By Lawrence Lever

Mr Anthony Tennant, the man tipped to succeed the departed Mr Ernest Saunders as chief executive of Guinness, flew back from his American holiday over the weekend. Mr Tennant is widely expected to accept the position shortly.

However, he is believed to be discussing the Guinness offer this week with Sir Stanley Grinstead, chairman of Grand Metropolitan.

The two men are expected to settle outstanding issues, such as the timing of Mr Tennant's departure from Grand Met - and the precise terms.

Mr Tennant, who is deputy group chief executive of Grand Met, is well known for his marketing skills. However, he lost out recently to Mr Allen Sheppard in a succession race for the position of chief executive of Grand Met.

Channon to rule on US vetting demand

By Colin Narborough

The Government is expected to announce this week whether it will allow United States authorities the right to scrutinize the books of British companies importing American high technology.

Whitehall is caught between its firm commitment to preventing other countries exercising extra-territorial rights in Britain and pressure from high technology companies whose business depends on imports from the United States of goods that Washington wants to keep out of Soviet hands.

The Prime Minister was Europe's most outspoken opponent of US attempts in the early 1980s to enforce export control regulations on European firms in its unsuccessful bid to halt a gas pipeline project linking Siberia to Western Europe.

The problem now facing Mrs Thatcher arises from new US regulations aimed at easing the burden on high technology exporters and their overseas clients. These provide for a system of "approved consignees" which enjoy the US Department of Commerce's blessing. US companies would not need to seek individual export licences to ship "sensitive" goods to these companies.

The problem is that the US authorities will require access to company records of what goes in and what goes out of these companies.

Britain has consistently rejected previous moves by Washington in this direction, arguing that other governments have no juris-

Directors support audit changes

By Our Business Correspondent

A majority of company directors support the introduction of audit committees and increased levels of board membership by non-executive directors, according to a survey carried out for Ernst & Whinney, the accountancy firm.

But although there is a strong belief that non-executive directors give the City greater confidence in a company, they are not seen as being especially effective in preventing misdemeanours and their responsibilities should be more clearly defined.

Mr Elwyn Eilledge, senior partner of Ernst & Whinney, said: "Their role can only be enhanced by the formation of audit committees which will enable them to gain better understanding of the business."

"We strongly believe that non-executive directors have an important regulatory function to perform and can help to prevent scandals of the nature recently seen in the City."

More than 70 per cent of the directors interviewed supported the concept of audit committees composed entirely of non-executive directors.

Two thirds of those questioned had heard that the Bank of England is pressing for a voluntary code of practice to encourage companies to appoint more non-executive directors.



Private party: Sir Peter Thompson and shareholder liaison officer Valerie Corrigan cut NFC's fifth anniversary cake

NFC celebrates with no-float vote

By Teresa Poole, Business Correspondent

Shareholders in the National Freight Consortium celebrated five years in the private sector at the weekend by voting overwhelmingly against floating the company on the stock market this year.

They also learned that an original £1 investment is now worth £41.

More than 2,000 of the 19,000 employee-shareholders turned up for NFC's annual meeting and took the opportunity to raise issues ranging from inadequate lorry washing machines in Middleton to the lack of female representation on the board of directors.

But on the most important vote, whether to support the board's recommendation not to go for a public listing, there was one lone voice of dissent from the floor.

Mr Jack Butler, an NFC pensioner, said the shares would be worth more if the group went to the market. "Some of us are getting older rather than younger. Why put it off again? What are we afraid of?" he asked.

When NFC was privatized in 1982 in an employee-led buyout, the company promised that after five years the shareholders would vote annually on the question of flotation.

Sir Peter Thompson, chairman, said a stock market listing was "almost inevitable in the fulness of time" but that there was no imperative to rush to the market. The board was unanimous in urging shareholders to vote against flotation.

"We believe that there is a need for a long and protracted discussion and an educative period so that all of you fully understand the issue," Sir Peter told shareholders at the Wembley Conference Centre in London. A series of meet-

UK savings at £409.9m

January's total net contribution to government funding from National Savings is estimated at £409.9 million, with the main items being income bonds (£182.2 million), fixed-interest savings certificates (£110.4 million), and investment accounts (£86.9 million).

But there were deficits of £7.2 million on index-linked savings certificates

BR advertising offshoot sale runs into row

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Bids for British Transport Advertising (BTA), the fifth largest poster advertising business in Britain, will start to be sifted today by British Rail, amid a row over the privatization of this BR subsidiary.

A management buyout is being tipped as the likeliest bidder to acquire BTA, which in 1985-86 had a turnover of £14.5 million from poster sites on railway property, including the main stations and advertising on the sides of buses and at bus stops. BTA was jointly owned by BR and the National Bus Company until, on National Bus's privatization, it became an operating division of BR.

The row has broken out over BR's shortlisting of bidders and the exclusion of some of the bigger poster companies. They were excluded, said BR, for "reasons of commercial prudence and confidentiality."

Which companies are on the shortlist remains a mystery because BR is not divulging this.

The other big four in poster advertising are Mills & Allen, the largest, Arthur Maiden, an old-established family business, Primesight - which was created two years ago by a merger of WHS and Kemp - and More O'Ferrall.

There has been some speculation that at least More O'Ferrall may have been on the final shortlist. Some small-

er poster operators may also be on it.

But Primesight has put out a statement saying that it and its merchant banker, Hill Samuel, were led to believe for some time that Primesight would be on the shortlist.

Then, on January 22, they were told they had not been. With only three weeks before bids had to be put in, Primesight at first made representations to be placed on the list. It then withdrew because it felt there would have been insufficient time to evaluate fully the complex bus and rail advertising opportunities.

Any management buyout from a nationalized industry should be openly tested against private-sector bids, said Primesight, which added that it did not believe this was being seen to be done in the case of BTA.

Mr Martin Barber, Primesight's chief executive, said at the weekend that he is now pressing for government intervention to have BR withdraw the present shortlist invitations to bid, and to appoint an external party to handle the sale.

A BR spokesman said no complaints had been received about the procedures which had been adopted. There had been no letter of complaint from Primesight, he added. But BR feels that to halt the sale now would be unfair to those involved.

Soviet drinks drive lifts sugar price

By Our City Staff

The Kremlin's drive to wean the Soviet people off vodka on to non-alcoholic beverages has boosted Russian demand for sugar, and helped to push up the price of the commodity on the world market, according to trade analysts.

Moscow's sophisticated sugar buyers took advantage of last month's lows of less than 6 US cents a pound, discreetly taking up nearly 1 million tonnes in key markets. Dealers believe that the Sudanese company of France was the main seller. The effect of this buying spree was a rally that has taken the price to about 9 cents.

The Soviet return to the market is attributed to lower-than-expected sugar production by its chief supplier, Cuba, and a massive increase in the Russian demand for soft drinks. Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's exhortations to drink less alcohol would seem to be having the desired effect.

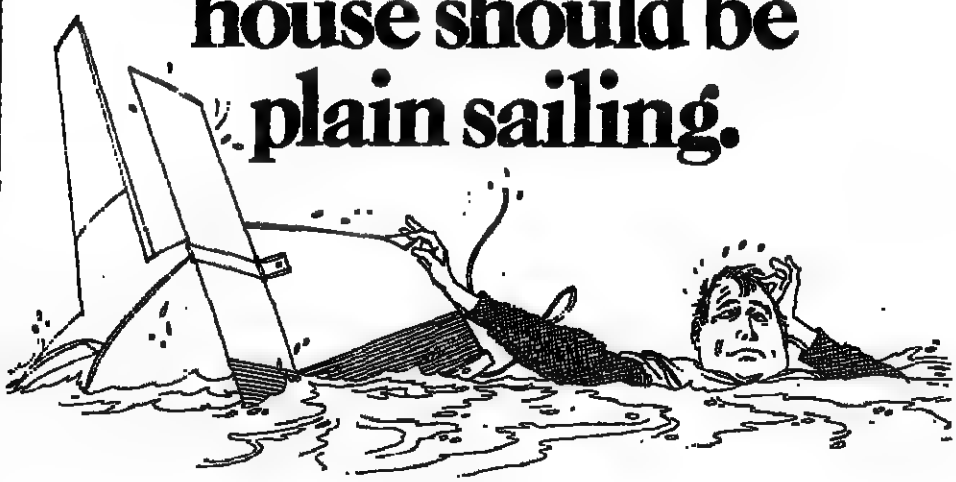
Official Soviet figures show a 27 per cent rise in soft drink consumption last year and a 6 per cent rise in confectionery sales. Official liquor sales dropped by a dramatic 37 per cent during the same period.

Demand grows for aluminium

Aluminium prices on the London Metal Exchange have climbed about £80 to about £830 a tonne in the past month on speculation that demand from the US could soon overtake supplies.

Big North American aluminium producers might even come shopping this side of the Atlantic to fill all their orders.

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Tenth round 'test' for oil industry

By Our Business Correspondent

The tenth round of North Sea offshore oil and gas licences closes at noon tomorrow in what will be seen as a health test for an industry adjusting to lower oil prices.

When the round was launched last July, the Government's target was to award between 50 and 60 of the 127 blocks on offer. Indications from the industry now suggest that the majority of applications will concentrate on a smaller number of choice blocks.

Most popular are likely to be acreage near the southern gas basin and the Moray Firth, both proven areas. In contrast, little interest is expected in the dozen blocks in the deep-water frontier areas.

The Department of Energy remains cautiously optimistic about the round and is likely to encourage companies by accepting less onerous drilling commitments for the blocks.

Areas licensed in the tenth round will not be ready for development until the late 1990s when the oil price is expected to be higher.

Mr David Black, North Sea analyst at Wood Mackenzie, the stockbrokers, said: "Over-

all, I think there will be a fair bit of interest in the round. Companies will be taking a very short-term view if they let the oil price put them off and I do not think they will be put off by short-term fluctuations."

Compared with the ninth round, when 130 companies applied for acreage, fewer applications are expected from the small independent companies.

Dr David Biggins, managing director of Sovereign Oil & Gas, said: "I think we will be in there, but there are not too many of us left."

The price differentials committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, headed by the oil minister for the United Arab Emirates, will meet in Vienna on March 9 to review prices set by it in December and to examine application of the prices. Its recommendations will go to the full OPEC ministerial meeting on June 25.

● Egypt announced yesterday it is cutting the export price of its crude oil benchmark blends by 35 cents to \$17.25 a barrel. Analysis, page 21

CBI wants more trade with Russia

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

The leaders of some of Britain's biggest companies will be in a 25-strong team organized by the Confederation of British Industry to explore the possibility of boosting Anglo-Soviet trade.

They will be led by Mr David Nickson, CBI president and chairman of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries, and at the end of this month will question a Russian delegation on how far new opportunities will be opened up by January's Soviet changes in foreign trading methods.

There are 20 Soviet industrial ministries and 70 state enterprises which can now make their own decisions on imports and use up to 40 per cent of their export earnings for buying new equipment.

A fresh legal framework for joint ventures has also been promised.

The CBI believes there are big opportunities for British companies in some fields - particularly in advanced technology, agriculture, pharmaceuticals, energy conservation and factory refurbishment.

Other target areas for the British team are the big Soviet

markets for industrial machinery, power generation equipment, chemicals, iron and steel, scientific and control equipment, and textiles.

Mr Hugo Herbert-Jones, CBI director of international affairs, said: "In the past, many British companies have been disappointed at the problems in clinching deals, even though good credit is available. So now we are looking out for tangible signs of real change."

The British team for the conference, being held in this country from February 27 to March 1, includes senior executives from companies like Rolls-Royce, Wellcome Foundation, General Electric Company, BP and Metal Box.

In 1985, Britain sent £537 million in exports to the Soviet Union and imported goods worth more than £724 million.

Despite an overall cutback in Soviet imports in 1986 because of a decline in oil revenues, British exports still showed a small increase last year to an estimated £554 million. Soviet exports to Britain shrank down to £706 million.

GILT-EDGED

Look for action in the index-linked sector

The gilt market has slipped into one of its quiet phases, with everyone apparently agreed that conventional yields are unlikely to drop much below 10 per cent in the near term. Although such a consensus usually proves wrong, on this occasion the forces driving the market do seem to be evenly balanced.

The long end has already discounted one base rate cut from here, but the Government is much too wily to make the cardinal political error of cutting short-term rates too soon. The "January sterling crisis" pessimists have been forced by the rock solid performance of the effective rate so far this year to eat a little humble pie, but they are a robust brigade who will make the most of any political collywobles which may yet hit the exchange markets.

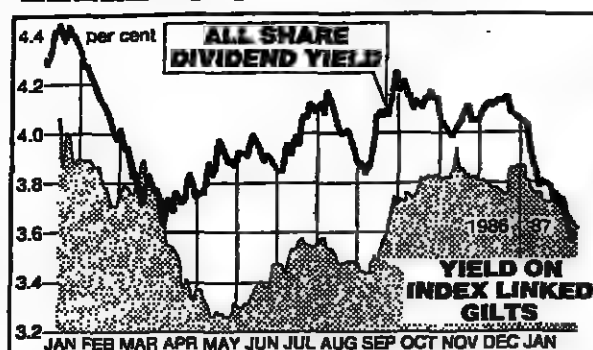
Faced with this knowledge, the authorities probably feel they have only one shot at cutting rates before mid-year and they will not give the green light until the markets are clamouring for a change. This will probably happen in late March; until then, it is hard to see much performance from conventional gilts.

Essentially, the market is again offering a two-way risk after being absurdly over-sold last year. It might trade higher on the publication of good data and lose a little ground on bad data but a significant move is not in the offing.

So where should we look for a little action? Unusually, this may come from the index-linked sector. True, many investors are biased against this sector, arguing that it has sometimes failed (because of rising real yields) even to protect the real value of an investment over the past five years.

But there are three reasons for reconsidering long standing bias in this area. Let us start with the most obvious and the most short-term — political influences.

It is possible to have a little fun by plotting the behaviour of the index-linked sector against opinion poll results since early 1986. The fit is surprisingly close, with the sector dropping sharply as the Conservatives moved ahead in the polls last autumn and now that election season has been declared open, this fit may become much closer.



At the start of the year, the opinion polls were showing a 3 per cent Tory lead, on average, and it came to be assumed that the political momentum would sweep Mrs Thatcher to a third term in June. But the average of the last few polls has shown the main two parties neck-and-neck, with the Alliance vote suggesting the glimmers of a recovery. No one really expects the Government to lose, but people are thinking in terms of a later, and closer, election than they had previously predicted.

This has already triggered sizeable purchases of index-linked. More could follow. This brings us to the second reason for favouring the sector — its relative valuation compared with equities.

Many funds have made spectacular gains in British equities this year and are wondering how they can lock in part of these gains over the election period. One obvious solution would be to make a partial shift into index-linked.

This is encouraged by the fact that the dividend yield on the equity all-share index is actually below that on indexed gilts — an extremely rare (and almost certainly temporary) event.

Without doubt, index-linked gilts are again historically cheap and any further rally in equities is likely to drag them upwards. But the converse is not necessarily the case. If equities decline as political doubts increase, the index-linked sector would be just the place to be.

The third reason for rethinking a traditionally pessimistic attitude towards this sector concerns the worldwide behaviour of real yields. In theory, the free movement of international capital should ensure that risk-adjusted real returns are

equalized across all bond markets. Just lately, however, the trend in real rates on a worldwide basis seems to have stopped rising and we have seen declines in several big economies. One factor has been the turnaround in the US budget deficit and the continued tightness of fiscal policy elsewhere.

Another has been the generally slack nature of monetary policy. So far, this has barely impacted on real yields in the British index-linked market but in the long term there is bound to be a beneficial effect.

So far, I have not mentioned inflation. This is because the importance of British inflation prospects comes in judging whether indexed gilts are cheap or dear relative to conventional and at present this comparison is offering no clear signal.

Indexed gilts look attractive for other reasons. But for those investors who are happy holding indexed bonds only when inflation prospects are worsening, here are words of comfort: they are.

Over the last six months, import prices have risen at an annualized rate of 12 per cent and last week's average earnings figures, while probably affected by productivity bonuses, were — scarcely encouraging.

Even in manufacturing, underlying unit labour costs are rising by 3 per cent, while in the whole economy they are rising by 4-4½ per cent. The notion that they have stopped rising on a sustainable basis will shortly go into the dustbin of history — where it most assuredly belongs — and the last obstacle to an index-linked rally may disappear.

Gavyn Davies

The author is chief UK economist at Goldman Sachs

The Unlisted Securities Market was given another boost last week when an innovative smaller companies index, commissioned by Hoare Govett, the stockbroker, proved that small quoted companies make better investments than large ones.

The index was devised by Professor Paul Marsh and Dr Elroy Dimson of the London Business School, whose earlier research underpinned the creation of the FT-SE 100 index. It contains 1,206 fully listed companies valued at £108 million or less — representing 77 per cent of all fully listed companies by number but only 10 per cent in market capitalization.

The Hoare Govett Smaller Companies Index can be extended to include all sterling-denominated USM stocks. At its launch on Thursday, Mr Geoffrey Douglas, who heads the Hoare Govett USM team, said the new index would have outperformed the FT All-Share index by 6 per cent a year compound since 1955.

Meanwhile, the trickle of new companies applying for a listing on the USM looks like turning into a torrent.

Look out later this month for JSB Electrical, which



The JSB success team (from left): Mr Nigel Singer, finance director, Miss Ann Clogh, production director, Mr David Smith, chairman, and Mr Richard Avery, sales director

makes and installs emergency lighting units and general lighting and fire detection systems. Henry Cooke, Lumsden, the broker, has arranged for a placing of 1.5 million shares, or 28 per cent of the issued capital, at about the 100p level. It should capitalize the entire company at £6.5 million.

JSB was founded by Mr

David Smith, chairman and managing director, along with his late father Mr E J Smith in Stockport, near Manchester, in 1962. In those early days the group made and installed low-voltage lighting systems on buses.

The business soon took off and a few years later moved to larger premises at its present site in Holmes Chapel. It was

from here that the group produced a system to light the cabins on board the QE2.

Since 1982, pretax profits have grown from £120,000 to £512,000 for the year to September 30 last, with the bulk of the contribution coming from the emergency lighting side. There is no profit forecast for the current year but the directors intend to pay

dividends of 2.4p. The bulk of the proceeds raised will go towards financing future expansion.

Capel-Cure Myers, the broker, is arranging a placing in shares of Sanderson & Sidway, which boasts the distinction of being the first quoted outplacement consultancy. Outplacement is relatively new to this country and entails the consultant offering expert advice to executives who have been made redundant and helping them to find new jobs.

It could be described as an executive employment agency except that the fees come from the client's previous employer.

Sanderson & Sidway has certainly been successful at outplacement. Its client list includes more than 45 of Britain's leading 500 companies in the banking, finance and public sectors.

It was formed in 1973 as a subsidiary of an American company and was bought out by Mr Deryck Sidney and Mr Nigel Sanderson in 1977. Pretax profits since 1982 have grown from £48,000 to £213,000 for the year to March 31 last, and in the final nine months of 1986 stood at £430,000.

For the current year, the group is forecasting a figure of £550,000. Capel-Cure is placing 1.7 million shares (36.5 per cent) at 100p, valuing the entire company at £4.6 million where the p/e is 11.63.

Select Appointments, another recruitment services group, is looking to join the USM in the spring.

Also making its debut on the USM soon is the European arm of LSI Logic, a US group making semiconductors. LSI is hoping to offer about 10 per cent of the shares in the company, LSI Logic Europe, which made pretax profits of £4 million last year.

Michael Clark

Why Hislop eschews banking

A company which figured spectacularly in the great banking crash of the 1970s is, now blazing a takeover trail on the USM.

Canon Street Investments — with the durable Mr Bill Hislop still at the helm — is buying up solid, private companies which are being primed, ready to be floated off on the USM.

But the lessons of the past have been well learned. Mr Hislop, now in his twentieth year with Canon Street, says: "I certainly won't be touching anything to do with banking. I won't forget what happened to us in a hurry."

Mr Hislop, who is 55, joined Canon Street after a career as a management consultant and has a dry sense of humour, evidenced by the presentation he is fond of making to the City institutions who have become fans of his company.

He calls it "dream, nightmare, reality" and it chronicles the rise and fall and rise again of his investment holding company.

He built Canon Street by nurturing companies and then selling them off, but made the

mistake of picking up an in-house bank which was left owing National Westminster Bank £18 million after the great property crash.

"My strategy for Canon Street is the same as before," he says, "except that this time I won't be buying a secondary bank."

Canon Street returned to the public arena through a listing on the USM in May 1985, at 43p a share. They are now 197p.

Mr Hislop has created four main divisions — food, construction, engineering and laboratory equipment — through a series of shrewd acquisitions.

He has just raised £16 million to help pay for four more companies costing £12 million — a poultry processor, a telephone equipment maker, a house builder and a plumbing firm — boosting the market capitalization of the group to £70 million.

But he believes some com-

panies are too small to be floated on the USM. "I want to create an independent group of businesses making profits of around £2.5 million, which can then be launched on the market with a much better chance of being successful."

Mr Hislop is planning further takeovers this year. Canon is estimating that pretax profits for 1986 will be not less than £3 million against the previous year's £939,000.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield
1.250000 A & M Co	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 P & S	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 B & S	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 Q & R	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 C & D	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 S & T	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 E & F	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 U & V	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 G & H	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 W & X	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 I & J	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 Y & Z	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 K & L	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 AA & AB	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 M & N	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 AC & AD	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 O & P	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 AE & AF	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 Q & R	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 AG & AH	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 S & T	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 AI & AJ	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 U & V	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 AK & AL	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 W & X	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 AM & AN	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 Y & Z	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 AO & AP	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 AA & AB	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 AQ & AR	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 AC & AD	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 AS & AT	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 AE & AF	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 AU & AV	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 AG & AH	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 AW & AX	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 AI & AJ	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 AY & AZ	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 AK & AL	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 BA & BB	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 AM & AN	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 BC & BD	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 AO & AP	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 BE & BF	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 AQ & AR	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 BG & BH	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 AS & AT	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 BI & BJ	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 AU & AV	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 BK & BL	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 AW & AX	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 BM & BN	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 AY & AZ	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 BO & BP	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 BA & BB	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 BQ & BR	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 BC & BD	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 BS & BT	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 BE & BF	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 BU & BV	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 BG & BH	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 BW & BX	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 BI & BJ	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 BY & BZ	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 BK & BL	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 CA & CB	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 BM & BN	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 CC & CD	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 BO & BP	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 CE & CF	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 BQ & BR	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 CG & CH	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 BS & BT	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 CI & CJ	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 BU & BV	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 CK & CL	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 BW & BX	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 CM & CN	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 BY & BZ	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 CO & CP	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 CA & CB	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 CQ & CR	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 CC & CD	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 CS & CT	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 CE & CF	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 CU & CV	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 CG & CH	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 CW & CX	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 CI & CJ	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 CY & CZ	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 CK & CL	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 DA & DB	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 CM & CN	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 DC & DD	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 CO & CP	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 DE & DF	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 CQ & CR	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 DG & DH	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 CS & CT	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 DI & DJ	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 CU & CV	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 DK & DL	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 CW & CX	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 DM & DN	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 CY & CZ	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 DO & DP	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 DA & DB	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 DQ & DR	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 DC & DD	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 DS & DT	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 DE & DF	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 DU & DV	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 DG & DH	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 DW & DX	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 DI & DJ	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 DY & DZ	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 DK & DL	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 EA & EB	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 DM & DN	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 EC & ED	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 DO & DP	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 EE & EF	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 DQ & DR	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 EG & EH	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 DS & DT	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 EI & EJ	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 DU & DV	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 EK & EL	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 DW & DX	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 EM & EN	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 DY & DZ	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 EO & EP	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 EA & EB	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 EQ & ER	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 EC & ED	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 ES & ET	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 EE & EF	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 EU & EV	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 EG & EH	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 EW & EX	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 EI & EJ	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000 EY & EZ	100	-1	0.04	4.0
1.250000 EK & EL	14	-1	0.04	4.3	2.000000	100	-1	0.04	4.0

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Robert Brown, Conference Organiser, Department of School
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Nottingham, NG1 4BN, Phone Nottingham (0532) 418248 Ext.
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The Polytechnic is seeking to appoint a man or
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now vacant; it is hoped that the appointee will
start work by no later than the 1st September
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The post is as a Grade V Burnham Head, salary
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For further particulars please contact:
Paul Burgin, Personnel Department,
Kingston Polytechnic, Town House,
Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames,
Surrey KT1 2EE.

Tel: 01-549 1366 Extn. 506.

The closing date for the return of
applications is 6 March 1987.

Kingston Polytechnic is an equal opportunities
employer.

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL
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DIRECTOR

The Institute requires a full time Director to take charge
of its programme of research, discussions and
publications. The Institute specialises in public
and private international and comparative law. It also
promotes links and provides a meeting place for lawyers,
Barristers, Commonwealth and foreign, academic and
practising, to study the practical application of law to
contemporary problems. The successful applicant will be
expected to organise and lead these activities which the
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resources.

The post offers opportunities for younger applicants
seeking to establish themselves in their field. The salary,
dependent on age and experience, will be in the U.K.
Universities Professional range with U.S.S. benefits.
Starting date: October 1987 or such time to be arranged.
Further information on request.

Applications from persons with qualifications and
interest in any of the Institute's fields of study, with a full
C.V. and the names of 3 referees, should be sent, before
16 March 1987 to:

The Secretary
B.I.C.L.
17 Russell Sq., London, WC1B 5DR.

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A leading London Independent 6th Form
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Graduates in their mid twenties are in-
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THE RUSSELL DORE SCHOLARSHIP

A full fees Scholarship for a boy who would not
otherwise be able to come to Haileybury.
Candidates must be aged over 12 years 6
months and under 14 years on 1st May 1987.
The Scholarship will be awarded to the
candidate who shows the highest all-round
ability and promise. Completed application
forms must be returned by 15th March.

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A Scholarship of approximately 1/2 fees for a
pupil wishing to study for 'A' Level in the Sixth
Form having previously been educated in the
State system. The successful candidate will
show high academic ability, all-round promise
and be otherwise unable to come to Haileybury.
Applications should reach the Registrar by 15th
March.

ACADEMIC ENTRANCE
SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS
FOR BOYS UNDER 14 ON 1st MAY

An examination will be held at Haileybury in
May. Entries must be made by 1st May. This
year, in addition to the normal awards, THE
ROY DORE SCHOLARSHIP is offered. The Roy
Dore Scholarship is a full fees Scholarship
awarded on academic merit with preference
given to a boy with a parent educated at
Haileybury & Imperial Service College if
candidates are of equal merit.

FULL DETAILS OF ALL THESE AWARDS MAY
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Telephone HODDESDON (0992) 463953

HORIZONS

A guide to
career choice

Talking your way in

New groups are teaching new techniques we never knew we needed,

writes Ann Hills

reckons he is well paid, works long hours
in a team and spends most of his time
out training in locations from hotels to
British Telecom.

He relates as easily to top managers,
being groomed to present the company,
as to novice salesmen - and for that
matter to journalists and self-employed
people prepared to invest around £200 a
day to refine their listening and question-
ing skills. These, he agrees, are common-
sense - when you know them. "Habitats of
a lifetime are built up. Someone may not
realize they look miserable, or are being
brusque."

"One manager hated telling anyone
they had done anything wrong. I taught
him to say No. Another didn't realize
that people recoiled because he pointed a
finger at them when he spoke. I taught
him an alternative gesture. Seeing them
succeed is magic."

He advised that "this is not a career for
failures". Peter's own ambitions lie in
becoming consultant to a clutch of big
companies, training their trainers. Mean-
while, Programmes is expanding abroad:
is on the look out for new members of
management teams, people with particu-
lar expertise, and newcomers prepared to
start at the bottom, on the telephone.

Richard Denny lives in a Queen Anne
house in the West Country, but spends
time in a London studio masterminding
a £400,000, 21-part video production for
the professional manager to be launched
in March. The communications section
covers telephone to written, and face-to-
face contact.

Richard's own career began with
confrontation: in the mid-1960s, as a
young Sussex farmer hit by a price
slump, he challenged government and
learned you can't beat them.

He studied marketing abroad, gaining
experience from America to the Middle
East, started leadership training in the
mid-1970s ("too early") and formed
Man Management. Today he trains staff
in major international companies and
retails his own packages such as Dare to
be Great (four audio cassettes), Pro-
fessional Selling (a video) and a monthly
collection of snippets called Bits &
Pieces, with such bon mots as "lack of
opportunity is often nothing more than
lack of purpose or direction."

He employs a sales force and trains
them to have a positive attitude, to be
honest and polite. "We have to be able to
teach people to believe they can
achieve it. Attitude, he insists, is at the
heart of success. Manpower is recruiting
specialists to market highly articulate,
slick productions. Samples are available
free."

Alan and Kirsty Peake live at the heart
of Dartmoor and from there runs Peake

and Partners, a company dedicated to giving courses on interviewing and presentation skills. They bring in other trainers to complement their own talents.

A particular requirement in firms
these days, says Kirsty, is "enabling
people who deal with computers to
communicate without jargon." That
won't make headlines, unlike a new
"charm" school for bouncers, which the
media pounced upon when it was
launched by Angela Boden of
Birmingham's Bournville College. The
point is all sorts of staff apparently need
teaching how to make their mark.

Elizabeth Sidney is one of the doyens
of the business, having gained skills since
her student days, when she set up a
theatre group at Oxford. She formed
Mantra (based in Islington) "for people
whose problems and answers are
people". Staff number around 20 (12
part-time), several of them tutors
(mostly 30-plus) with backgrounds from
therapy to management. The art of
tutoring, she explains, is "complete
concentration, being disciplined and
perceptive, not self-indulgent."

Her colleagues prepare company
spokesmen to appear on television -
especially to face heckling after a crisis.
Video shows that too often "they
consider their appearance too much and
don't get their message punchy enough."

Elizabeth's organization also teaches
selection procedures at Marks & Spencer:
"We have to persuade people not to
recruit in their own image, and to use
biodata - factual details of the
interviewees' history without bias." The
best salesmen, she points out, may be
"hungry because they are married with
children and a heavy mortgage."

She aims to improve the atmosphere
in work settings: "People leave because
the culture is not right; companies could
learn from hotel keepers who know that
people need creature comforts, someone
to talk to and to be treated with
patience."

Communication, as old as mankind, is
the basis of a novel career and many of
its leading lights are helping others -
who like themselves - want to maximize
life experiences.

● The Programmes Group, Queens Stadio,
121 Salesbury Road, London NW6
6RG (01-624 6060).

● Man Management, Management
House, 20 Northgate Street, Devizes,
Wiltshire SN10 1JT (0380 77555).

● Mantra, Centre 257, Liverpool Road,
London N1 1LX (01-609 9055).

● Kirsty Peake, Park Cottage,
Widcombe in the Moor, Newton Abbot,
Devon TQ13 7TR (036 42 278).

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Successful candidates will have demonstrated research potential in at
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preferably in view of applications in other fields of Science and
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advanced courses in Theoretical Computer Science. They should also
be prepared to contribute to an advanced teaching programme in the
area of Artificial Intelligence.

The department is one of the well-known schools and research
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facilities including mainframe architectures as well as workstation
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EDUCATIONAL

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

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Administrative Assistant

Applications are invited for appointment as Administrative Assistant in the Arts Division of the Registry, with responsibilities mainly for student matters. Good Honours degree and sound administrative experience, preferably in a University or comparable research or academic institution, are required.

Salary in scale £12,280 - £15,700 (under review) plus superannuation.

Applications by 16 March 1987 to: Senior Assistant Secretary, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, from whom further particulars and application forms may be obtained.

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UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK
COMPUTING OFFICER

Applications are invited for the new post of Computing Officer in the Department of Computer Science.

The Computing Officer will be responsible to the Chairman of the Department for a wide range of technical and administrative duties concerned with the purchase, maintenance and use of computing resources and related technical facilities within the Department. This is a challenging post which requires the ability to communicate and co-operate effectively with a wide range of people. Applicants should be graduates with a keen interest in computers and will probably have some years experience in a computing environment.

Salary will be on the Administrative Grade II scale £12,280 - £15,700 p.a. (under review).

Application forms and further particulars from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, quoting Ref. No. 30/8/86/J (please mark clearly on envelope).

Closing date 19th March 1987.

Barclays Bank Senior Research Fellowship in Organisational Development
St. Catharine's College, Cambridge

St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, invites applications for a Senior Research Fellowship in Management Studies which has been set up with the generous support of Barclays Bank. It is intended that the Fellow will work in the Management Studies Group of the Department of Engineering in the University as well as at St. Catharine's College.

When high technology companies grow, the need for rapid organisational change often creates significant problems. It is the intention of St. Catharine's College and the Department of Engineering to appoint a person to lead research on this problem, with special reference to the experience of some of the major high technology companies in the Cambridge area. Although principally involved in research, the Fellow will be expected to do a limited amount of teaching in the Department of Engineering in connection with the Management Studies Tripos, and also to provide up to six hours per week of undergraduate teaching for St. Catharine's and other Colleges.

The Fellow will be provided with an office both in the Department of Engineering and in St. Catharine's College, and stipend will be on the University Lecturers' scale, which is currently £10,865 to £16,760, together with extra emoluments for teaching, and the privileges of a Fellow at St. Catharine's College.

Applications are invited from persons with a proven academic record. Some experience of studying organisations is essential. Further particulars may be obtained from Professor Stephen R. Watson, Management Studies Group, Department of Engineering, University of Cambridge, Mill Lane, Cambridge, who would welcome a telephone call from interested applicants (0223 338170). Applications should be made to the Bursar, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge CB2 1RL, by 20 March 1987.

St. John's College
(with Cranmer Hall)UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
is seeking to appoint a
PRINCIPAL

from April, 1988 upon the retirement of Miss D. Ruth Etchells.

St. John's College is a constituent College of the University of Durham, and an independent Anglican foundation within the evangelical tradition. College comprises two mixed Halls: St. John's Hall providing for about 220 under and postgraduate students, and Cranmer Hall providing for about 85 students training for ministry. Cranmer Hall was the first Anglican College to offer joint training for men and women.

The Principal is responsible to the College Council for all aspects of College Life, assisted by three Senior Staff and a full-time staff of 8 academic and 14 administrative/support staff as well as part-time tutors.

Full details are available from the Principal's Secretary, St. John's College, Durham, DH1 3RL. The closing date for applications which should be addressed to the Hon. Sec. of Council is 30th April, 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Lecturer

Applications are invited for a lectureship in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering. Candidates should have a good Honours degree and knowledge of electronic engineering. Experience in digital/analogue techniques applied to signal processing, medical electronics or to power electronic applications would be an advantage.

Further particulars and application forms, returnable no later than 16th March, from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref No 1091.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Lecturer in Education

Applications are invited for a Lectureship (English) in the Initial Training Division of the School of Education. Candidates should have recent and successful experience of teaching English in comprehensive schools. An appropriate higher degree would be an advantage. The principal commitment will be to the teaching and supervision of PGCE English method students as a member of a strong team.

Forms of application and further particulars available from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD.

Closing date 18th March. Ref No 1100.

University of Reading
Appointments

PROFESSORSHIP OF LINGUISTIC SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the Professorship of Linguistic Science which will become vacant on the retirement of Professor F.R. Palmer, FBA on 30 September 1987. The appointment will be made from a date to be agreed with the successful candidate. Applicants should be scholars with an established reputation in the field of theoretical and descriptive linguistics.

It is intended to create a Permanent Fellowship (for a fixed term of five years) in conjunction with the appointment.

Further information may be obtained from: the Registrar, Room 212, Whiteknights House, P.O. Box 217, The University, Whiteknights, Reading, RG6 2AA.

The closing date for applications is 9 March 1987.

University of London
CHAIR OF VISUAL SCIENCE
AT THE INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

The Senate invite applications for the above Chair which will become vacant at the end of September 1987. Applications (11 copies) should be submitted to the Teachers' Section (T), University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained.

The closing date for receipt of applications is 12 March 1987.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HOUSE, OXFORD
DIRECTOR OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE PROGRAMME

The Foreign Service Programme is a course of study of relevance to the training of diplomats and the Director is required to run the programme beginning in October 1987. Signed according to age and qualifications on the university register or similar.

Details of the post may be obtained from the Secretary, Committee for Queen Elizabeth House, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, to whom applications should be sent by 7 March.

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE
(University of London)
CENTRE FOR COMMERCIAL LAW STUDIES
Lectureship in Law

The Centre for Commercial Law Studies invites applications for a lectureship in the field of commercial law from applicants who are interested in moving into one or more of the following fields: insurance, marine insurance, competition and shipping. Further details of the post and application forms are available from the Assistant Personnel Officer, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E4 4NS. The closing date for applications is Friday 6th March, 1987. Please quote ref 87/19.

PREP & PUBLIC SCHOOLS

**ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)**

Appointment of Dean

The Academic Board and Council of the Medical School propose to appoint a Dean on the resignation of the present Dean, Dr. R. J. West MB BS MD FRCP DCH DOBst RCOG on 31 July 1987. The School will be flexible with regard to the terms and conditions of appointment (for example whether full-time or part-time) in order to place the highest priority on finding the most suitable candidate for the post which it is envisaged will be for a period of three years in the first instance renewable for a further period of three years. Persons, preferably medically qualified, of appropriate seniority with substantial experience of teaching, research and academic administration who might wish to be considered for the post, or persons wishing to bring such candidates to the attention of the Search Committee, are invited to write in confidence to Dr. J. A. Firth, Chairman of the Academic Board, Department of Anatomy, St. George's Hospital Medical School, Cranmer Terrace, Tooting, London SW17 0RE, from whom further particulars are available. The Search Committee hopes to consider suitable persons by 31 March 1987.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL
HEAD OF ELECTRONICS

Required for September 1987 (or earlier if possible) to teach the subject throughout the school. The person appointed would have the opportunity to assist in the planning of the new electronics/technology laboratories of the new Science/Technology Centre due to be opened in 1987/88. At least two thirds of the teaching would be electronics; the remainder, physics at an appropriate level. Applications, together with the names of two referees, to:

The Head Master, Westminster School, 17 Dean's Yard, London SW1 (Telephone 01 222 6904), from whom further details may be obtained.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S SCHOOL
Burnham-on-Sey,
Somerset. TA8 2NY
Tel: (0278) 782234

(A happy and friendly boarding Preparatory School for Girls).

The School requires for the Summer Term 1987 a Master to join a team of five. There are approximately 100 boarders to be cared for in a maternal way. The post is resident in term time.

Applications to the Headmaster.

ST BEDE'S COLLEGE
ALEXANDRA PARK
MANCHESTER M16 8HX
TELEPHONE: 061 226 3323

An Independent Catholic Grammar School. Required for September 1987 when the number on roll will be 180 including 240 in the Sixth Form.

HEAD OF MUSIC SCALE III

A well qualified music teacher is required to take charge of a thriving department of two full time and five part-time teachers. The successful candidate must be prepared to take over a full classroom teaching programme up to Outside level, will be concerned with the new GCSE examination and in addition will assume responsibility for the choir and orchestra.

MATHEMATICIAN

The College seeks a good honours graduate capable of teaching up to Outside level in a very strong department. The successful candidate will be required to make a substantial contribution to Sixth Form teaching (6 sets in both Upper and Lower Sixth). The post would suit either a newly qualified and enthusiastic teacher, or an experienced teacher with proven examination record and/or Outside level, to whom an appropriate salary would be offered. The ability to teach Computer Studies in the department is an added advantage. Good income packages (full or part time) to suit the following subjects.

FRENCH

There are 4 'A' level sets and the successful candidate will have a good share of 'A' level and Outside teaching. A second language would be desirable.

HISTORY

There are 4 'A' level sets. A specialist in British and European history c 1600-1810 to teach at all levels but two thirds of the teaching programme would be in the Sixth Form. The ability to teach modern history would be an advantage.

ECONOMICS

There are 4 'A' level sets and most of the teaching would be in the Sixth Form. The ability to teach another subject would be an advantage.

Those appointed to full time posts will be expected to contribute to extra-curricular activities. Practising Catholics preferred.

The college offers Burnham Scale according to experience and qualifications. Salary subject to premises.

Letters of application including CV and the names of three referees should be addressed to the Headmaster at the College to arrive no later than Monday 2nd March 1987.

BRADFORD GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL

HEAD OF THIS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL

The Governors invite applications for the post of Head of this School, vacant due to the death of Miss R.M. Gleave, Headmistress since 1978.

Further information may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Bradford Girls' Grammar School, Spinks Lane, Bradford BD9 4BS.

The closing date for the receipt of applications is 17th March 1987.

THE CAVENDISH SCHOOL
179 ARLINGTON ROAD,
NW1 7EY

Independent Catholic Girls' Day Preparatory School in Central London (IAPS) invites applications from suitable qualified persons for the post of

HEADMISTRESS
to start in September, 1987
Apply for details, in the first instance, to the Bursar

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

FRENCH BROKING

Charming French Broker requires a busy, hard-working PA with good French speaking skills. You will have a lot to do in a very busy office. Salary £10,000 - £12,000 p.a. and WP. 25-35 yrs. exp. 010-2000.

GERMAN BANKING

Several International City Banks require PAs/Secs aged between 25-35 with excellent work experience. 24 hrs. shifts, some evening/weekend and WP jobs would be expected. Exp. 1st preferred. £ from £5,500-£17,000 + benefits.

GERMAN FASHION

Excellent German (written and spoken) + One SH (first exp. look, a healthy and friendly personality are the only requirements which will give you the opportunity to get really involved in the fashion world. You will be based on an office equipment. Age: 21-35. £7-8,000 AAE + perks.

GERMAN RECEPTION

We currently have more than 1 vacancy for well-motivated receptionists with fluent German in City Centre. Good salary plus benefits. Over 7.5-9,000 + bank bonus.

GERMAN LEGAL

City Solicitors efficient and flexible PAs/Secs with English and WP exp. You will be working for 1 partner and 2 associates. £10,000-14,000 + exp.

GERMAN TEXTILES

Exciting opportunity for a German speaker with excellent Chartered Secretarial, Typing and shorthand skills and office experience. Excellent salary and perks. Age 25-35. £7,500 + perks.

BOYCE BILINGUAL
01-404 4434 (REC CONS)PUBLISHING SALES
TO £11,000

A good knowledge of book sellers, self motivated and energetic, able to handle "ups" in the field and attend sales conferences. If you have these qualities with competent shorthand and typing this could be for you. ECU location.

353 7696
Covent Garden
BUREAU
10 Fleet Street EC4

FRENCH/ SECRETARY PA
£10,000

North West London/Northern Area L.T.E. A genuinely exciting opening with very fast growing international company.

Right-hand support for Directors who buzz around the world picking up orders. Full involvement with sales from 40 per cent media/agency etc. Call or write to:

LINDA COHEN 01-454 0885.
Office: Angles
Recruitment Consultants
12 Saffron Street,
Piccadilly London W1

SECRETARY/PA
TO FINANCIAL ADVISOR

We are looking for an enthusiastic and responsible person to assist in the administration of a growing company. Applicant must be able to work on own. Good WP knowledge and French spoken preferred, but not essential. Salary negotiable c.£11,000.

APPLY URGENTLY TO:
Mr P. de Nicolay,
29 Curzon St, London W1Y 8AE
Tel 01 491 0108

(No agencies)

CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC COMPANY

Requires sec/PA for London head office situated in West End. Small staff.

Interesting and exciting position. An attractive salary will be offered to the right candidate.

Tel 925 0171
between 9am & 5pm

WINE

Small young firm of wine shippers in Fulham require enthusiastic, well educated person to assist in all aspects of running the company. Useful qualifications would include French, typing, WP experience, basic figure work and some knowledge of wine. Salary circa £9,000 according to experience.

Please telephone 01-381 6285

PA/SECRETARY

For Managing Director of small film/video company in SW6. Salary negotiable.

Please ring 01 736 8107

Continued on page 24

**PA SECRETARY
£11,000-£12,000
PA MEN**

Combine your administrative skills and excellent secretarial skills to become "right one" to this busy partner of their architectural practice W1.

**From a P.A.
to a B.A.**

UNIVERSITY DEGREE then a Bachelor's, Master's, Doctor's degree critically from home using your academic skills and work experience to gain a full legal degree are available in a wide variety of disciplines to suit your needs. A check may be required for your achievement depending on credits awarded.

**THE SUNDAY TIMES
THE TIMES
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More of what you're looking for.

To place your advertisement telephone 01-481 4461.

DIARY OF THE TIMES CLASSIFIED

The Times Classified columns are read by 1.3 million of the most affluent people in the country. The following categories appear regularly each week and are generally accompanied by relevant editorial articles. Use the coupon (right), and find out how easy, fast and economical it is to advertise in The Times Classified.

MONDAY
Independent University Appointments, Prep & Public School Appointments, Educational Courses, Scholarships and Fellowships, La Crème de la Crème and other secretarial appointments.

TUESDAY
Computer Machines, Computer Appointments with editorial, Legal Appointments: Solicitors, Commercial Lawyers, Legal Officers, Private & Public Practice, Legal La Crème for top legal secretaries, Public Sector Appointments.

WEDNESDAY
La Crème de la Crème and other secretarial appointments, Property: Residential, Town & Country, Overseas, Rentals, with editorial, Antiques and Collectables.

THURSDAY
General Appointments, Management and Executive appointments with editorial, La Crème de la Crème and other secretarial appointments.

FRIDAY
Medical: A complete car buyer's guide with editorial, Business to Business: Business opportunities, franchises etc. with editorial, Restaurant Guide. (Monthly)

SATURDAY
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THE WORLD FAMOUS PERSONAL COLUMN, INCLUDING RENTALS, APPEARS EVERY DAY.

Fill in the coupon and attach it to your advertisement, written on a separate piece of paper, allowing 28 letters and spaces per line.

Rates are: Lineage £4.00 per line (min. 3 lines); Boxed Display £23 per single column centimetre; Court & Social £6 per line. All rates subject to 15% VAT.

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LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

**GROW
WITH US
at \$9,000**

A marvelous chance to help a new venture take off. The exciting new company affiliated to a well-known advertising agency has great plans for the future and would like a bright, young secretary to organize them. Working in lovely Covent Garden offices you'll be given every encouragement to become involved. Good typing is needed, but shorthand, though useful, is not essential. Age 21-25.

JOAN TREI
IN COVENT GARDEN
39 FLORAL STREET WC2
(01-479 3304)
RECOMMENDED BY THE PRESS

**CHILDRENS BOOKS
TO £10,000**
Personal Assistant to MD
of renowned Publishers.
Someone who can turn a
hand to anything. Real
involvement and dedication
required. Good typing
necessary. publishing
experience ideal. Age 23+
Covent Garden Location.
353 7696
BUREAU

Art Gallery
£9,000 + benefits

Leading London Art Dealers seek professional young secretary. This is an interesting and varied role which includes a high degree of client contact, organising exhibitions and general office administration. Good skills (90/50), some work experience and a bright, outgoing personality essential. Age: 22+. Please telephone 01-493 578*.

GORDON-YATES

Recruitment Consultants

JUNIOR SECRETARY TO £10,000
Outstanding opportunity within International company requiring young person with charm poise and confidence to greet VIP Clients and Executives and to arrange social functions. Shorthand and word processing experience an asset.

Please phone Fines Stokes on 01 242 2344

The
Hutton Garden
Agency

TIP TOP RECEPTIONIST
Package £10,000+
Prestigious City Company require poised Professional to look after their VIP visitors. Previous experience + willingness to take on added responsibilities essential. Typing skills preferred. Call 373 6777

**SECRETARY
FOR PUBLIC RELATIONS
£8,500 + BENEFITS**

hours and become fully involved in the PR function.

Call 01 499 5406

SUSAN HAMILTON PERSONNEL
33 St. George Street, London W1R 9PA

**PART-TIME
ADMINISTRATOR/
PA**

sought by Director to help run diagnostic Medical Centre. Must be numerate and personable and able to work on own initiative.

Applications to:
The London
Medical Centre,
144 Harley Street,
London W1N 1AH.
01-486 2121

JANE DOWTHWAITE
Independent PR Consultant

ART GALLERY
21 LING
W.1
PASEO

Our client, an Art Dealer in St. James', are looking for a PA/line with good typing and possibly some SP/able to organise and administer their clients. Smart appearance, confidence and discretion are all essential. European language useful.

For further details please contact Lory Matthews on
01 581 2977/2947

9522
RESEARCHERS WANTED FOR
12 WEEKS/2000 PRICE 10000 AND 100

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

COLLEGE LEADER DESIGN CO.

Beautiful design offices very close to Farringdon Underground need junior for their Office Systems department. Duties include Telex, Fax, Monarch switchboard and occasional relief receptionist. Would suit a college leaver with some telex experience, will train on all other systems, aged 20+, £7,800.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No 55 West End in Farringdon
01-222 1284

LOOKING FOR A CAREER IN PUBLISHING

A dynamic Director of this leading publishing company in Bloomsbury requires a lively secretary with superb secretarial skills. Busy job, 5 weeks holiday, Christmas bonus, discount on books. Age 24+. Salary £9,000 neg.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No 55 West End in Farringdon
01-222 1284

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT RECORD COMPANY

Due to an internal promotion this renowned record company in the West End urgently seeks a secretary with good secretarial skills, one good shorthand, one good typist. You will work with two young Personnel Assistants and duties will involve all aspects of a busy Personnel Department. The administrative work load is 50% plus good organisation a must. Age 21+, 5 weeks holiday, £9,000.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No 55 West End in Farringdon
01-222 1284

EXECUTIVE RECEPTIONIST FR COMPANY

This very successful and renowned FR company are seeking a sophisticated, personable and experienced receptionist. Duties include greeting visitors, booking board rooms, and handling incoming calls. This is a very important role within the company and the salary reflects this. Age 25-35, £9,500, dress allowance provided.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No 55 West End in Farringdon
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ARE YOU A TEA DRINKER?

An ambitious college leaver or 2nd jobber required for a fun job that could lead you into becoming a PR/Marketing/Advertising Executive. Short-term, typing, WP, (no need), together with a fair for administration and organisation when working with this enthusiastic and highly motivated team. April 19+ c. £9,000.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No 55 West End in Farringdon
01-222 1284

RECORD CO. - £9,000

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY

You are early 20's with good all-round admin/secretarial exp and 50+ shorthand. Enjoy a young, informal atmosphere and a busy job assisting the Personnel Director of a major record company in WC1. 5 weeks holiday, free records, tapes + video library. Personal experience an advantage.

City 377 5660
West End 439 7091

SECRETARIES PLUS

The Secretarial Consultants

SECRETARY/PA

CHELSEA

We are looking for a capable organised secretary to assist our senior management surveyor in setting up an office based within the new Chelsea Harbour complex.

You should have excellent audio skills and WP experience, a confident telephone manner and above all a sense of humour. If you are looking for a challenge, we are looking for you.

Please phone or write to Vivien Oliver, Chesterton Lalonde, 66-68 Seymour St., London W1 01 262 1272

CITY GIRL?

PA/Secretary 'A' levels for corporate Finance Executive in his 30's working on board level floor. Someone very personable with good sense of humour. Sal up to £12,000 plus lots of perks.

Call Mrs Dyanthine
01 222 5991
NORMA SKENP
PERSONNEL
(Over the Assistant's Park Table)

BOOKKEEPER/SECRETARY

required by THE HOMEOPATHIC TRUST

A medical charity with a small, friendly staff in the Homeopathic Trust, to work for General Secretary and Editor of a Medical Journal. Accounts to trial balance, salaries, investments, tax returns, etc. £8,000 p.a. Salary commensurate with experience. Telephone 01-857 8469

SHORTHAND SECRETARY/PA

£25,000 negotiable

Required for the Managing Director and Retail Director of this large Optical Co. This will involve a lot of travelling and a varied role, giving job satisfaction in the optical world. Ability to liaise at all levels essential. Tel: Tessa Gamm 370-4455.

SH SEC/PA

Marketing Dept of Int. Co. in W. Essex. Excellent prospects, varied and challenging work. Salary £25,000 + exp. perks.

Call or send C.V. to: SEKERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICES 151 High Street, W1V 5JL 01 738 8282

MARKETING ASSISTANT

Chemical Design, the world's leading supplier of molecular modelling systems, has an exciting new opportunity for an intelligent individual in our expanding marketing department. The ideal candidate will have some secretarial skills and familiarity with chemical and computing terminology. Previous experience of marketing is not required.

For further information please write or telephone our Personnel Manager at

Chemical Design Ltd.
Unit 12,
7 West Way,
Oxford OX2 0JH
Tel: (0845) 251483

SECRETARY PA

Highly successful Fashion Company requires top person to work along side

Chairman. Highly demanding position involving all aspects of business and private life.

First class references essential. Salary negotiable.
In the first instance write to: Mr. R. Yates, General Manager, Sheikhan Fashion Ltd, Sheikhan House, 31 East Court, London W1N 7ED

Hungry for Success

£10,500 & free travel + +

Are you a real go-getter, ambitious and eager to learn? The big young, fast-growing computer company of this City-based Computer Company would like to hear from you. Offering tremendous opportunity, he will train you and encourage you to leave the secretarial role behind. You must be over 23, with good skills (80/60) and have a bright, outgoing personality. Call now on 01-493 4466.

MERRYWEATHER ADVERTISING & SELECTION
MERRYWEATHER

KING EDWARD VII'S HOSPITAL FOR OFFICERS

An ASSISTANT in the Appeals Office (Fund raising) is required. Applicable with good clerical, administrative and typing skills. This is a friendly office of a private hospital. Salary c. £8,500.

Written applications only with C.V. to: Mrs J. Hanks, 6 Buckingham Park, SW1E 0HR

PERSONNEL SECRETARY

£9-10,000

Join the highly responsible and fast-paced secretarial team of a large, successful company. You will be responsible for all personnel matters, including recruitment, training, and discipline. A great deal of responsibility and a good salary. Call now on 01-629 4343

FIRST AMONG EQUALS

Two administrators with

administrative background and a good knowledge of the law are seeking a position in a law firm. They are experienced in all aspects of legal administration and are looking for a challenge. Call now on 01-629 4343

EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND

AUDIO SECRETARY

Required by Managing Director of expanding electrical wholesalers based in London, N8. Pleasant working conditions and attractive salary offered for this position.

Please telephone Helen Ainger on 01 340 3242 for further details

EXP PA/ADMIN

PHOTO/FILMS SAL NEG

Small Co. called to photograph but seeks bright, sparkling person with good eye and good sense of humour. Must be able to work on own initiative, controlling variety of duties. Age 25-30. For long term position. Please apply in writing to: M.D., Wheel's Fargo, 23-24 Radan Place, London W2 4SA. (No agencies)

SUPER SECRETARIES

PRIVATE PROPERTY COMPANY

Situated in Chelsea. Requires a bright, self-motivated, well-spoken JUNIOR SECRETARY with 80/50 audio skills and 'O' level education. The successful candidate will undertake secretarial duties for surveyors and realtors together with general office and reception duties. Salary £7,500 plus general office vouchers and above average benefits. Application forms from Mrs A. Bell Cadogan Estates Ltd, 28a Cadogan Square, London SW1X 0JH. Tel 594 4391 (No Agencies)

OPPORTUNITY TO USE ADMIN SKILLS

South of the river - £8,500

Successful Mail Order Fashion Company

This rapidly growing Mail Order Company seeks administrative assistance. The successful applicant will have a good telephone manner, computer skills and a driving licence. A successful candidate will be offered a salary of £8,500 per annum, plus benefits. Apply to: The Managing Director, Mail Order Fashion Company, 202-204 Basingstoke Road, London SW9 9, or telephone 01 774 3700

JUNIOR SECRETARY

with first class audio typing skills and good telephone manner for small friendly Insurance Brokers in Regent Street.

Age 18-21.

Please telephone 439 9153

£12,000 at 20+

No, this isn't a joke, but you'll have to work hard for it. You'll be working for a successful firm of 100/60, confident for your age, bright, enthusiastic and very willing. Impress your friends with this top salary. Contact: Matherlock Recruitment 01-1718

PROPERTY £10,000

Fast expanding public company, young, very go-ahead has 3 openings for enthusiastic audio secretaries. Lovely offices in heart of West End. Relaxed happy environment. £10,000. Start immediately. Matherlock Recruitment 01-1718

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DESPERATELY SEEKING SUSAN'S

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MAYFAIR - 3 MONTHS

Permanent Secretary - so

shortlisted, 50 w.p.m., exp. of

any WP. £10,000 p.a.

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BRIGHT YOUNG SECRETARY

Sought by printing/publishing group in the City. A flexible approach plus excellent English is needed. Part time position. Salary negotiable. Ring 01 253 6488 for interview

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Right to recover payment

Chesterton (a Firm) v Barone

Where a plaintiff was entitled to look for payment either to an agent personally or to his principal, but not to both, his right to recover against the agent would be lost only when he had unequivocally elected to look to the principal alone for payment.

The agent would remain liable until and unless he could demonstrate that the plaintiff had given up and abandoned his legal rights against him. It was not sufficient merely to show that the plaintiff had failed to indicate any intention of looking to the agent for payment.

Where the agent contended that from all the circumstances a novation could be inferred, whereby the principal was substituted in the contract for the agent, he would have to prove that the plaintiff had expressly abandoned his rights against him, just as he would in order to prove an election.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice May, Lord Justice Croom-Johnson and Lord Justice Nourse) so held on February 11, following an appeal by the plaintiff's agents from the Amersham County Court (Mr Assistant Recorder A. M. E. Wheeler) which had dismissed their claim for commission against the defendant, a solicitor, in respect of the sale of property owned by the defendant's, originally undisclosed, principal.

LORD JUSTICE MAY said that it was difficult to think of cases where an unequivocal election could be shown without legal proceedings having been started, but that was not to say that one could not elect in an exceptional case, before the institution of proceedings.

Juvenile court policy to be avoided

Regina v Birmingham City Juvenile Court, Ex parte Birmingham City Council

The policy decision of the Birmingham City Juvenile Court to refuse to make an interim care order but to adjourn the proceedings for a full hearing without first hearing evidence.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the purpose of an interim care order was to protect the child and it was wrong if justices as a matter of policy refused to hear evidence in every case where the continuance of an interim care order was being considered; but there were cases where summaries and representations on behalf of each party would be sufficient, while in other cases it would be necessary to hear evidence. Every case concerning children was different and the decision whether to hear evidence was for the justices.

At the first hearing of a care application and at a subsequent hearing for an interim custody order, if there had been a change in the circumstances, the justices would have to hear evidence.

Each juvenile court had to consider the nature of the case and decide in the interests of the child whether there should be a full hearing or whether a summary would be sufficient. The decision to adjourn for a full hearing without making an interim care order was not wrong.

Driver's assertion excludes any defence

Regina v Denton

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Caulfield and Mr Justice McCowan (Judgment February 6).

Any possible defence of necessity to a charge of reckless driving by a motorist was excluded by his assertion that he did not take risks and drove carefully throughout.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment dismissing an appeal by Stanley Arthur Denton, aged 37, of East Hertfordshire, from conviction at Sheffield Crown Court (Mr Recorder Griffiths, QC and a jury) of driving recklessly in poor road conditions with slush and ice on the road. He was fined £120 and disqualified for two years.

Mr Paul Worsley, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr Richard Craven for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE CAULFIELD, giving the judgment of the court, said that in January 1985 at about 8pm the appellant was followed through two unmarked police cars containing plainclothes police. He stopped outside his own house, whereupon an officer led one of the police cars to speak to the appellant. He drove away. The police chased but failed to catch him. In the chase he was said to have driven at a speed dangerous for the conditions, to have skidded on bends, narrowly missed a pedestrian and to have reversed intentionally into one of the police cars.

The jury must have accepted that account of the appellant's driving.

His case was that the area in which he resided was rough so that, when he was approached by a large man, in fear he fled in his car and continued to flee as he was pursued. His fear was that he was going to be attacked.

In evidence he asserted that he had driven at safe speeds during the chase, keeping to the correct side of the road, taking corners properly and that, at no time, had he driven recklessly and had no need to do so.

His counsel wished to raise the defence of necessity or justification. The recorder refused to leave any such defence to the jury.

In view of their Lordships' ultimate decision it was unnecessary to review or comment on the many authorities cited on the alleged defence of necessity.

Even if necessity as a defence could be raised to a charge of reckless driving, it certainly could not be raised on the facts of the case by the appellant in his defence.

Power to grant financial relief retrospective

Chebaro v Chebaro

Before Lord Justice Purchas, Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Balcombe (Judgment February 5).

Where an overseas divorce, annulment or legal separation was entitled to be recognized in England and Wales, either party was entitled to seek financial relief in reliance on section 12 of the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Act 1984, notwithstanding that such decree had been obtained before section 12 came into force.

The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing an appeal by the husband, Musa Chebaro, from a decision of Mr Justice Sheldon (The Times April 3, 1986; [1986] Fam 71) who granted the wife, Mona Chebaro, leave to pursue an application for financial relief.

Part III of the 1984 Act which came into force on September 16, 1985 provides by section 12(1) that where (a) a marriage has been dissolved or annulled, or the parties to a marriage have been legally separated by means of judicial or other proceedings in an overseas country, and (b) the divorce, annulment or legal separation is entitled to be recognized as valid in England or Wales, either party to the marriage may apply to the court in the manner prescribed... for an order for financial relief under this Part of this Act.

Mr Donald Hart, QC and Mr Martin Allweis for the husband; Mr Robert Johnson, QC and Miss Deborah Lambert for the wife.

LORD JUSTICE BALCOMBE said that the parties were Lebanese who married in Beirut in 1966 and had four children born between 1967 and 1971. In 1976 they came to England and established their matrimonial home in Cheshire. They separated in 1984 and

on April 16, 1985 the marriage was formally dissolved by a decree of divorce obtained by the husband in Lebanon. The validity of which would, *prima facie*, be recognized in England.

In February 1986 the wife applied for leave to make an application under Part III of the 1984 Act. The husband at once raised the question of jurisdiction on the basis that Part III did not apply where the overseas divorce was granted, as here, before September 16, 1985. There was a long established principle of statutory construction that a statute should not be interpreted retrospectively so as to impair an existing right or obligation. A statute was retrospective if, *inter alia*, it attached a new disability in regard to events already past.

There was also the approved principle that if the ordinary and natural meaning of the words used was plain, effect should be given to it, and it was only if such meaning was obscure or equivocal that resort should be had to presumptions or explanation.

Whichever approach was adopted, the result would be the same since the words used were plain and unequivocal.

The use of the past tense "where a marriage has been dissolved" in contradiction to the present tense in the immediately following sub-paragraph "and the divorce... is entitled to be recognized" made it clear that the section was intended to apply to a decree of divorce whenever pronounced and whether before or after September 16, 1985.

Further, support for that construction was to be found in section 13(1)(a) and (b) which provided that the court had jurisdiction to entertain an application for financial relief if either party was domiciled in England on the date on which

the overseas divorce, annulment or legal separation was obtained or was habitually resident in England throughout the period of one year ending with the date on which the divorce, annulment or legal separation took effect in the country in which it was obtained.

LORD JUSTICE PURCHAS delivered a concurring judgment. LORD JUSTICE NEILL, concurring, said that two specific questions had to be answered in dealing with section 12(1) of the Act.

First, the marriage to which the applicant was a party, which had been dissolved by means of proceedings in a foreign country, and second, was the divorce or other order made in that country "entitled to be recognized in England and Wales".

Only the first of those questions arose in the present case. There was no reason to give any other than the plain meaning to the words "has been dissolved". The parties' marriage had been dissolved by means of proceedings in an overseas country and the validity of the divorce was recognized in this country.

There was no answer to the argument that the statutory conditions which enabled the wife to apply for financial relief had been satisfied.

Solicitors: Rowleys & Blewitt, Manchester; Edgar Buckley & Co, Altrincham.

Patel and Others v WH Smith (Ezra) Ltd and Another

Before Lord Justice May, Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Balcombe (Judgment January 28).

A landowner whose title was not in issue was *prima facie* entitled to an interlocutory injunction to restrain trespass on his land, even though the trespass had continued over a long period and the landowner had suffered no damage, although there could be exceptional cases where such an injunction would not be appropriate.

If on an application for such an interlocutory injunction it appeared that there was no defence to the claim, the plaintiff's claim, the injunction should be granted, and it was not relevant to consider the balance of convenience, preservation of the status quo or whether other parties could be adequately compensated in damages.

The Court of Appeal so held, allowing an appeal by the plaintiffs, Jashbhai Kashibhai Patel, Manibhai Jashbhai Patel, Ashwin Kumar Patel and Pushpabai Ashwin Kumar Patel, against the defendant, WH Smith (Ezra) Ltd.

The plaintiffs' claim was that the defendant, WH Smith (Ezra) Ltd, was trespassing on their land by parking vehicles and placing articles on the plaintiffs' land.

Mr Gavin Lightman, QC and Mr Geoffrey Zeln for the plaintiffs; Mr John Weeks, QC and Mr Ulrick Staunton for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE BALCOMBE said that the plaintiffs were freehold owners of 34 Mansfield Street, Leicester. The first defendant was the freehold owner of adjoining land at 32 Mansfield Street, of part of which the second defendant was tenant.

Both properties had formerly been in common ownership, and when No 32 had been sold a right of way over the year 1934 had been created for the benefit of No 32. The plaintiffs now conceded that that entitled the defendants to park vehicles in the yard for the purpose of loading and unloading, and picking up and setting down, and the injunction sought was now qualified to that extent.

Prima facie, a landowner whose title was not in dispute was entitled to an injunction restraining trespass, whether or not it was doing him any harm, as had been held at first instance in *Woolerton and Wilson Ltd v Kearsley* (1970) 1 WLR 411, 413, where Mr Justice Stamp said that the fact that the plaintiff had suffered no harm might be a reason for granting an injunction.

In *Behrens v Bertram Mills Circus Ltd* (1954) 2 Ch 614, Mr Justice Buckley had refused an injunction at trial to restrain trespass on a footpath which caused no damage to the landowner.

If it were necessary to choose which authority to follow, his Lordship would prefer the more recent one, but it was not necessary to go that far: in most cases the approach in *Woolerton* would be applicable, although there might be exceptional cases such as *Behrens* in which the latter authority would not be appropriate.

Two more recent cases were also authority for the application of the *prima facie* rule to applications for interlocutory injunctions. In *American Cyanamid Co v Ethicon Ltd* (1975) AC 396, 407, it was held that, on an application for an interlocutory injunction the court should first look to see whether the

defendants had a general right to park in the yard. The judge had therefore been wrong to conclude that there was a serious question to be tried.

Where, however, the defendant asserted that he had some legal right to do that which *prima facie* was a trespass, it was the defendant who was making the claim, and the court should therefore look first to see whether the defence raised a serious question to be tried.

The defendants here asserted that they had a legal right by prescription to park in the yard, and there was clear evidence that they had so used it over a long period.

However, if there were two equally possible explanations for the existence of a use, only one of which involved the existence of a legal right, then the existence of a legal right was not made out, and for such a right to exist by prescription it had to be a right claiming against the will of the owner of the land over which it was sought to be exercised (see *Gardner v Hodgson's Kingston Brewery Co* (1903) AC 229, 231, 239, and *Afford v Beckett Ltd v Lyons* (1967) 1 WLR 449, 474).

The burden was therefore on the defendant to show that the use was not *precarious*.

On the evidence before the judge there was no arguable case

Alghussein Establishment v Eton College

Before Lord Justice Fox, Lord Justice Dillon and Lord Justice Woolf (Judgment February 5).

Whether a party in wilful default of a term of an agreement could nevertheless enforce the agreement was essentially a question of construction of the agreement.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by the plaintiff, Alghussein Establishment, from a decision of Sir Nicholas Browne-Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor, in favour of the defendant, Eton College, on two preliminary points of law.

Mr Donald Keating, QC and Mr Kirk Reynolds for the plaintiff; Mr John Mowbray, QC and Mr William Foulton for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON said that the defendant was the owner of valuable land at 17/19 Elsworth Road, Camden, London, for which planning permission for development had been granted.

On June 30, 1978 an agreement was entered into between the defendant as landlord and Suregard Ltd, the plaintiff's predecessor, as tenant. By clause 1 of a 99-year lease annexed to the agreement a lease of the site was to be granted to the tenant.

Clause 3 provided: "The tenant shall... (b) as soon as is practicable... commence the development... and, if it was in wilful default, nevertheless it was entitled to an immediate grant of lease under clause 4. Accordingly, it claimed a declaration that the agreement remained in force."

When the action came on the Vice-Chancellor decided two preliminary issues:

1 Whether on the true construction of clause 3(b) it was open to the plaintiff to say that it was not reasonably practicable for the plaintiff to commence the development because it would not have been profitable to do so, and

2 Whether if the development was uncompleted due to the plaintiff's wilful default the plaintiff was entitled to the grant of lease under clause 4.

On clause 4, both sides agreed that it was incept. His Lordship thought it was "half-baked". So the question was whether the court was forced to the conclusion that those who made silly agreements had to live with them.

The Vice-Chancellor felt that the proviso should have read "if for any reason not due..." but felt unable to imply the "not..."

But relying on *New Zealand Shipping Co Ltd v Société des Charrniers de France* ([1919] AC 1), he held that there was an overriding legal rule that a person in default of an agreement could not enforce it and that that rule precluded the plaintiff from calling for the lease under clause 4.

The Court of Appeal, however, in that case ([1917] 2 KB 717) had decided it on principles of construction. In *Quennell v Fockes Gold Mining Co Ltd v Ward* (1920) AC 222, 227, the Privy Council recognized that whether a clause was to be defeated because a party was taking advantage of his own wilful default was essentially a

question of construction of the agreement.

Approaching clause 4 as a question of construction, the first point was that it was part of a commercial agreement, so that the parties were intended to make a sensible commercial arrangement by that clause.

Since the proviso was triggered by the tenant's wilful default, the expectation was that it was to protect the landlord and not to leave him at the mercy of the tenant by being bound to grant the lease when the tenant was under no obligation to commence or complete the development.

Accordingly, a condition would be implied that the tenant could not enforce the agreement if it was in wilful default. Thus, his Lordship was in agreement with the decision of the Vice-Chancellor but by a different route.

As to clause 3(b), on an objective view it had not been unreasonable or impractical for the tenant to commence or complete the development. The fact that the tenant would have incurred costs it thought unreasonable was not to be taken into account.

By taking the assignment the plaintiff committed itself to carrying out the development. It accepted the risk that it might be unprofitable to perform the agreement.

LORD JUSTICE WOOLF and LORD JUSTICE FOX agreed.

Solicitors: Angles & Court, Maidstone; Peake & Co.

Enforcing agreement when in default

Alghussein Establishment v Eton College

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LORD JUSTICE WOOLF and LORD JUSTICE FOX agreed.

Solicitors: Angles & Court, Maidstone; Peake & Co.

Interlocutory injunction against trespass without damage

Patel and Others v WH Smith (Ezra) Ltd and Another

Before Lord Justice May, Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Balcombe (Judgment January 28).

A landowner whose title was not in issue was *prima facie* entitled to an interlocutory injunction to restrain trespass on his land, even though the trespass had continued over a long period and the landowner had suffered no damage, although there could be exceptional cases where such an injunction would not be appropriate.

If on an application for such an interlocutory injunction it appeared that there was no defence to the claim, the plaintiff's claim, the injunction should be granted, and it was not relevant to consider the balance of convenience, preservation of the status quo or whether other parties could be adequately compensated in damages.

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The defendants here asserted that they had a legal right by prescription to park in the yard, and there was clear evidence that they had so used it over a long period.

However, if there were two equally possible explanations for the existence of a use, only one of which involved the existence of a legal right, then the existence of a legal right was not made out, and for such a right to exist by prescription it had to be a right claiming against the will of the owner of the land over which it was sought to be exercised (see *Gardner v Hodgson's Kingston Brewery Co* (1903) AC 229, 231, 239, and *Afford v Beckett Ltd v Lyons* (1967) 1 WLR 449, 474).

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On the evidence before the judge there was no arguable case

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No 'house refuse' from halls of residence

Mattison v Beverley Borough Council

Before Lord Justice Kerr, Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Balcombe (Judgment February 5).

Refuse from halls of residence of a university was not "house refuse" within section 72 of the Public Health Act 1936 and therefore a local authority could not be required to collect such refuse free of charge.

The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing an appeal by Mr Frank Temperley Mattison, from a decision of Mr Justice Macpherson (The Times July 8, 1986) who had dismissed the university's appeal by way of case stated from the dismissal by South Hantsley Beacon Justices of complaints preferred by the university

against Beverley Borough Council.

Mr Roydon Thomas, QC, for the university; Mr Nigel R. B. Macleod, QC and Mr Charles Cross for the council.

LORD JUSTICE BALCOMBE said that the question was whether the council could be required to collect house refuse from halls of residence of a university without making a charge.

Students lived in the halls, occupying study bedrooms for varying periods of time. The students had use of pantries on each floor and a dining room from which meals could be obtained. During the long vacation the rooms were used for conferences, and during other vacations the rooms were empty.

It was common ground that if the refuse generated in the halls was not house refuse the council could charge under section 74(2) of the 1936 Act for its collection and there was no suggestion that it was a trade refuse.

It was a trade refuse. *Iron Trades Mutual Employers Insurance Association Ltd v Sheffield Corporation* (1974) 1 WLR 107, 111, laid down a double test for house refuse, namely: whether the refuse was produced by a house and whether the refuse was of the kind which it was expected a house to produce while occupied as a house.

It was accepted that the second test was satisfied. The question thus was whether or not the halls could be described as dwelling houses.

Accepting that it was a question of degree and that the paramount object of the occupancy was a material factor, his Lordship adopted the approach in the 1974 case and held that the halls could not be regarded as dwelling houses.

Eliogarty looks to have too much weight at Plumpton in the Flyaway Challenge Cup and a better value bet could be Logan, the winner of four point-to-points last season.

Shining light on dark secrets



Writer in reclusé: Claire Bloom as the celebrated 19th-century poet Emily Dickinson, in *The Belle of Amherst* (ITV, 11pm)

CHOICE

nest soup. They have no nutritional value and no natural flavour, only of whatever ingredients are added.

● **The Eleventh Hour:** Simon Nye's *Night Shift* (Ch. 10.45pm) examines the role of black trade unions in South Africa with particular attention to the long strike caused by a British company's refusal to allow a union among its workers. The film, shot last year, describes the harassment and dangers faced by the union (two shop stewards have been killed), and looks at, for the first time on British television, the role of foreign multi-nationals and sanctions from a local union perspective.

Chris Pettit

Peter Davalle writes: John Keay's Radio 3 series *Himalaya* (8pm), now in its fifth week, is an altogether worthy successor to his previous documentary series about French West Africa, *La Famille Africaine*. Keay specializes in the close scrutiny of broad canvases. You feel he could tackle a history of the world in a dozen episodes without anything of significance escaping his gimlet gaze... Other radio highlights today: Les Six playing the Schostakovich Violin Concertos on the radio from San Francisco. SO to a concert that also includes the Brahms No 1 (Radio 3, 9.00pm); a repeat of last Friday's Kaleidoscope feature on Villa-Lobos (Radio 4, 4.30pm); and Ian Holm begins his *Book At Bedtime* readings from Flaubert's *Madame Bovary* (Radio 4, 10.15pm).

Chris Petit

CHOICE

BBC 1

6.00 **Cee-az AM.** News headlines, weather, travel and sports bulletins. **6.55** **Weather.**

7.00 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bello, Sally Hogg, Alison and Jeremy Paxman. National and international news at **7.00**, **7.30**, **8.00** and **8.30**; regional news and traffic reports at **7.15**, **7.45** and **8.15**; weather at **7.25**, **7.55** and **8.25**.

8.40 **Watchdog.** Lynn Faudts Wood and John Stapleton investigate consumer complaints **8.55** **Regional news** and weather.

9.00 **News and weather.** **9.05** **Day to Day.** Robert Kilroy-Glik, his guests and the **9.30** **audience**, discuss a topical subject **9.45** **Parent Programme.** Glasgow parents join their children in fun activities.

10.00 **News and weather.** **10.05** **Neighbours.** (r) **10.25** **Children's BBC.** **10.30** **Play School.** (r) **10.50** **The Saturday Club.** (r)

10.55 **Five to Eleven.** Dora Bryan with a thought for the day **11.00** **News and weather.** **11.05** **Gardeners' World.** Jim Spaxton. (r) **11.30** **Open Air.** Includes news and weather at **12.00**

12.20 **The Tom O'Connor Roadshow.** Variety show from Cornbury, Cambridge. **12.55** **Regional news** and weather.

1.00 **One O'Clock News** with Martyn Lewis. Weather. **1.25** **Neighbours.** Max and Maria meet for dinner and the atmosphere turns chilly. **1.50** **Hockey Cokey.** (r)

2.05 **The Onedin Line.** Two of the emigrants on board James's ship and for Charles are found to be suffering from smallpox. (r) **2.55** **Music Match.** Musical quiz presented by Barry Cryer. With Les Goddard and Willie Funn. **2.55** **Comic Strip.** American domestic comedy

3.50 series starring Valerie Harper. *Redman Peter* (1) 4.50 *Captain Caveman* (1) 4.50 *Jacknoryn*. Nigel Havers reads *The Baron Rides Out*, by Adrian Mitchell. 4.40 *The Mysterious Cities of Gold*. Animated adventure series.

4.55 John Craven's *Newsworld*. 5.05 *Blue Peter* with Crutis: Susan Chapman, John and Anne Chapman, and the Junior Agility Team; plus a model of the Globe Theatre at its best in Shakespeare's day (Oscar Wilde).

5.35 *Holf Harris Cartoon Time*. 6.00 *Six O'Clock News* with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchall. **London**. Plus.

6.35 *David Frost's Night's guest* list includes Stuart Henry and his wife, Ollie, Alan Whicker, and Mike Harding.

7.35 *The Golden Oldie Picture Show*. David Lee Travis revives old pop favourites with up-to-date videos. (1)

8.00 *Wildlife on One*. A documentary about the cave artists of Southern France responsible for the basis of birds' nest soup. Narrated by David Attenborough. (CeeFax) (See Choice)

8.30 *Top Gear*. Up, Up, Down, Down. Comedy series starring Angela Thorne and Michael Elphick. (1) (CeeFax).

9.00 *Nine O'Clock News* with Martin Lewis and Andrew Haines. Regional news and weather.

9.30 *Panorama: The Kirkcok Alternative*. Neil Kirkcok is interviewed live by Sir Robin Day.

10.10 *From The Baltimore Bullet* (1980) starring James Coburn and Omar Sharif. Pool hustler Nick Casey seeks financial rewards for his skills rather than money and heads for New Orleans to challenge the legendary Dealer. But first he has to raise the \$20,000 start money. Directed by Richard Miller.

10.50 *Wanted*.

BBC 2

6.55 Open University: Maths - Symbols and Equations.

6.55 Open University: Maths - Symbols and Equations. (r)

9.35 Daytime on Two: Join a union, or not? **10.00** For four and five-year-olds **10.15** Musical clocking **10.30** People who work at night **11.00** Eskimo women and the learning games they play with their children. (Cesfak) **11.25** The science of science.

11.45 Lost on the moors; and a Sikh girl born in Britain balances the two cultures **12.05** A portrait of the Mayor of London, a town in the south of Italy **1.40** Searching the self **1.55** Micro Life **1.58** Working in an hour **2.00** News and weather **2.05** News and weather **2.15** Harnessing energy.

2.35 See Hear. (r)

3.00 News and weather.

3.03 The Ascent of Man. Part 1.

3.50 News, regional news, and weather.

4.30 Pamela Armstrong.

4.35 Year of the French. February. (r)

5.05 My Music. A light-hearted musical quiz set and presented by Steve Race, with Frank Muir, John Amis, Doreen Green, and Ian Wallace. (r)

5.30 Did You See...? A revised repeat of yesterday's programme.

6.00 Mark Aubrey (1945) starring Sidney Toler as Charlie Chen, this evening investigating what he thinks is a case of wrongful arrest.

7.00 World Bowls. Highlights of last year's Embassy World Indoor Bowls Championship.

7.40 A Year with Fred. Mr Dibnah is given the task of demolishing a tower.

8.10 The Energy From Outer Space. Professor Thomas Gold, an astrophysicist, believes that deep beneath the earth's crust lie vast untapped sources of energy.

ITV1 LONDON

6.15 TV-m presented by Richard Kays. Weather at 6.25 and News at 6.30; sport at 6.40; and exercise at 6.55.

7.00 Good Morning Britain presented by Annette Rice and Mike Morris. News at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; cartoon on 7.05; sport at 7.40; pop music at 7.55; and Jimmy Graves's television highlights at 8.25. After Nine includes an item on the latest in the world of dancing, and, at 9.25, exercises with Lizzie Webb.

9.25 Thames news headlines.

9.30 Schools: a film to stimulate creative work 9.47 How to make a model of the uses of its 9.59 Grace Hallworth with the story of Anansi's Secret 10.11 Natural history 10.26 How outside influences affect a person's diet 10.45 First year German 11.07 Maths for children in recreation classes 11.19 Alternative materials 11.41 How to use water and why they need it.

12.00 Flicks. Christopher Lillicrap with the tale of Drummer Hoff. (r) 12.10 Let's Pretend to the Teacher 12.20

12.30 A Woman's World. Part two examines the lives of three women farmers in Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Burkina Faso.

1.00 News at One with Leonard Ross. The News at One.

1.30 The Evening News. Film: The Brave Don't Cry" (1952) starring John Gregson. Drama about miners trapped in a flooded Scottish coal pit. Directed by Philip Macdonald. 3.25

3.25 Thames news headlines

3.30 The Young Doctors. Medical drama serial.

4.00 Tinkle on the Tum. Village tales for children 4.10 Bantick. (r) 4.20 How Dare You? by Carole G. and John Gorman, and Clive Webb. 4.35 Roadrunner. 4.45 The Secret World of Polly Flint. The first in a series of

CHANNEL 4

2.30 The Late Late Show. Dublin's late night music and chat show presented by Gay Byrne.

3.30 *Irish Anglic: Small Politics - Irish Election.* Representatives of three major small parties in Ireland - the Workers' Party, the Progressive Democrats - are asked if they would be willing to form a coalition government with either of the two main parties. Presented by Gordon Burns.

4.00 *Mavis Nicholson* in conversation with Jimmy Murakami, the Japanese/American director of the animated anti-bomb film, *Where the Wild Blows*.

4.30 *Countdown.* The reigning champion is challenged by Jackie Kidd from Glasgow.

5.00 *Hogan's Heroes.* Vintage American comedy series about a prisoner of war who tried to make life for their captors extremely uncomfortable.

5.30 *The Abbott and Costello Show.* Lou becomes a private detective and discovers a mystery on his own doorstep.

6.00 *Back to the Roots.* In part three of the roots in the history of plants and our Jewish wife and our Richard Masey examines those claimed to have magical properties. (r) (Oracle)

6.30 *Education Extra.* Weekly magazine programme examining topical issues in the world of education.

7.00 *Channel 4 News* with Peter Sissons.

7.50 *Weather* followed by *Weather*.

8.00 *Brookside.* Shella is persuaded by Matty to seek Annabelle's advice about his son Stephen.

8.30 *Brookside.* Episode 40 and Gilbert Bossis abandons La Commanderie and takes

VARIATIONS

[illegible]

Powers from outer space? Professor Thomas Gold digs deep in search of vast energy resources at the Earth's core (BBC2, 8.10pm)



Strong arm of the law: Leo McKern gets to grips with a court martial in Rumpole and the Bright Seraphim (ITV, 9pm)

[illegible]

6.35 Open University (VH only)
Introduction to Calculus
6.55 Weather
7.00 News
7.05 Morning Concert
Barizko, Quartet
Roman Carnival, Op 9
(Berlin PO under Lord
Mauceri); Brahms: Ballades,
Op 10 (Susan Hume; Andrzej
Kosczyński, piano);
Krommer, Octet-Pastorale
in E flat, Op 79 (Nash
Ensemble).
8.00 News
8.05 Morning Concert (cont.)
Copland, Fanfare for the
Mars (London SO under
Arnell Doran)
Satie, Suite: La belle
excentrique (Yul
Koshelev and Alvin Plante,
piano duette); Shausson,
Solo de fête, Op 32 (Belgian
Radio Orchestra under
Jean Serbergh; Kriesler, La
gitan; Cavatine; Toy
soldier's march (Oscar
Sumsch, violin, and
Milton Kaye, piano); Grieg,
Piano, Suite No 2
(SCO under Raymond
Lepard).
8.00 World Service News
8.10 The World's Top 100
Dowland (1563-1626).
Melancholly lullaby; All
Melancholly galliard; All
who whome love or Fortune;

pentamonte; Sibelius, *Lemminkäinen Legends*, Op. 22 (including Interval reading at 12:00).

1:05
1:05 BBC Lunchtime Concert, direct from St John's Smith Square. Kathryn Tan (fortepiano) plays Schubert's D 941 *Klavierstück* (3 Dances); *Sonata in A minor* (D 537).

2:05 Michael Wechsberg introduced by Michael Oliver.

2:45 New Records. C. S. Sammartini, *Sinfonia in D* (Ensemble 415); Boccherini, *Quinteto No 6*, in E minor (Ensemble of String Quartet, Op. 26 No 1); Cabezon, *Tiento VII: Diabólico sobre la pavana* (Lute, 15th cent); *Je suis le dieu, dieu me donne de quoy; Je suis des Pres; Mon Jeuscuque, Domine, obligez-moi; Charpentier, D. profound; Vivaldi, Quartet in C for wind instruments; Schubert, Trio in E flat, Op. 1 No. 1.*

5:00 World Service News

5:15 Mainly for Plessurs.

6:55 News.

7:00 Mainly for Organ, played by Norman Harper, on the Schultze organ at

On long wave (LW) stations on WH

6.55 Brining: Weather 6.00 News
Brining: Weather 6.10
Farming Today 6.25 Parity
for the Day(s)
6.30 Farming Today 6.25, 7.20,
8.20 News Summary
6.45 Business News 6.55,
7.25 Weather; Travel
7.00, 8.00 News 7.25,
8.25 Sport 7.45
Thought for the Day 8.35
6.45 The Week on 4
The 4 o'clock news explores
the sound archives in
search of the British
Breakfast.
6.57 Weather; Travel
9.00 News 9.05 Start the
Week, with Richard
Saker (s)
10.00 News; Money Box
Vincent Duggleby with
listeners' questions about
personal finance.
10.30 Morning Story, Mr
Anders and the
Pygmies, by Jill Norris.
Unusual jobs on as a
writing company brings its
production of Hamlet to
a girls' school in Minnesota.
10.45 Daily Service, from St
George's Parish
Church, Belfast (c) 11.00
News; Travel, Brown
Your Way, Brian Johnstone
visits Bradford in West
Yorkshire, a city west of
the national revolution and

Lipman, Nuclear war
may have a disastrous
effect on a society lady's
garden party . . . 5

4.30 Kaleidoscope, Soul of
Brazil, Portrait of a
Brazilian composer Helder
Villa-Lobos, who was
born 100 years ago

5.00 News magazine
5.50 Shipping 5.55
Weather

6.00 The Six O'clock News.
Financial report

6.30 The News Quiz, with
Barry Took in the chair
(5)

7.00 News

7.05 The Archers

7.30 Inside Job. An intimate
view of working life in
Electricity. (2) Peter Smith
listens to the experience of
the teachers.

7.45 Science Now. A weekly
review of diseases
and developments from
the world's leading
laboratories, presented by
Dr. J. Ferry.

8.15 The Monday Play.
Flutes, by Maurice
Leitch. With Derek Heligan.
Personalities and
political clash as a world
championship flute band
from a run-down part of
Ulster go on a concert
tour of Toronto (5)

8.45 The City of London
Police, 1945. In crime

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WORLD SERVICE

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04 04:00 British Press 4:15 Good Books 4:30
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farewell.

9.50 Tippett, Lambert and
Walton. Tippett's
Concerto for double string
orchestra (Academy of
St Martin-in-the-fields,
under Sir Neville
Marriner); Lambert's
Apparitions (excerpts)
with the Orchestra of
the Royal Opera House,
Concert Garden under
Robert Irving; Walton's
improvisations on an
Impromptu of Benjamin
Britten (LSO under
Andrew Previn).

0.45 Scriabin and Ravel.
Vishniya Bresciana
(piano) plays Scriabin's
Sonata No 4 and Sonata
No 5, and Ravel's Oiseaux,
BBC Synchrony

1.15 Symphonic Orchestra,
under Lail Seghers, with
Concert Collector (Japan).
Lail Medeiros, (Kulervo
first UK performance);
Rodrig, Fantasia para un

7.00 Pops, Pops arr. Philip
 Vigna, The Band
 Vaughn Williams, Prelude
 and Fugue in C minor.
 7.35 Musorgsky: Songs and
 dances of Death, with
 William George (singer) and
 Graham Johnson (piano)
 8.00 Himesley-John Kay
 continues his series on
 the Asian frontier.
 8.45 Music from India. Rag
 Mishra Puri, played by
 Raj Narayan (sitar) and
 Chitrangit Lal (tabla).
 9.00 San Francisco
 Symphony Orchestra,
 under Herbert Smeets,
 with Isaac Stern (violin).
 Charles Wuorinen, The
 Golden Dance (first UK
 performance); Prokofiev,
 Violin Concerto No. 1, in
 D, Op 15; Brahms,
 Symphony No. 1, in
 C minor, Op 68 (includes
 internal recording at 9.50).
 11.00 The New Chamber
 Society
 Mozart's String Quartet
 in D (K 575) and Bartok's
 String Quartet No 5.
 Starts 12.00 O'Clock

11.48s J.B. Priestley, Poetry Please! Darnie Abse introduces a new series of poems by crime offenders' requests.

12.00s News; You and Yours. Consumer magazine with Susan Rae.

12.27s 7:30 Street, Junior, starring Peter Davison. 7: Parents' Evening. A supply teacher provokes reactions in the staff room (a) 12.55 Weather

1.40 The Archers 1.55 News

1.00 The World at One. News

1.40 The Workers 1.55 Shipping

2.00s News: Woman's Hour with Jenni Murray. Andrea Adams looks at why women want to get rid of excess facial and body hair - and how it can be done. Also a further episode from the Diary of a Good Neighbour.

3.00s News: The Afternoon Play. The Event of the Season, by Piers Pontic. Cast includes Geraldine McEwan and Maureen

the Bush Theatre, the film
Castaway and the
Mervyn Peck exhibition at
the Royal Festival Hall.

10.15 A Book at Bedtime:
Madame Bovary, by
Gustave Flaubert in 15
episodes (I) 10.25

10.30 The World Tonight

11.15 The Financial World
Tonight

11.30 Today in Parliament

12.00 News; Weather 12.33
Sleeping
(available in England and
S. Wales only) as above
except 8.55am-9.00
10.00am Travel 11.00
12.00 For Schools 11.50
See For Yourself
1.55pm-3.00 For Schools
5.55-6.55 P.M.
(continued) 11.30 Open
University 11.30 Pope's
Essay on Man 11.50 Before
Jane Austen 12.10 Days
14.00 Interlude 12.30
1.10 Schools Night
1.10 Broadcasting: *Voix de France*
— French VI 1: *La France*
des Affaires (I)

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Debut for Adams beckons as Wright is injured

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

One member of the England squad, Neil Webb, was yesterday withdrawn from the international against Spain in Madrid on Wednesday night and another, Mark Wright, is rated extremely doubtful. Webb suffered an overnight reaction to a knee that he bruised on Saturday and Wright failed to respond to treatment for a pulled hamstring. A final decision on Wright will be made at lunch-time today.

The absence of Webb, crucial as it is for him, is relatively insignificant from the point of view of the team. Although he could "hardly believe that my knee has swollen up so badly like this when I was looking forward to getting my international career going", he was unlikely to have started in Spain even as a substitute.

But the probable loss of Wright may herald the dawn of a new defensive partnership that could become the centre of England's security if they reach the finals of the European championship. Bobby Robson may now feel that the time and place is right to introduce the uncapped Adams into the international arena.

Adams has already appeared for the under-21 side on five occasions and is young enough to have been selected for the juniors, who will play in Burgos on Wednesday afternoon. But his

consistently outstanding performances for Arsenal this season have persuaded Robson to promote him ahead of schedule.

England's manager was at White Hart Lane to see Wright suffer further misfortune at the ground where, during last season's FA Cup semi-final against Liverpool, he broke a leg. The injury was to rule him out of contention for a place in the World Cup finals in Mexico.

For the last 10 minutes of the 2-0 defeat by Tottenham Hotspur, Wright was reduced to a role of acting as "a nuisance in midfield", as described by Chris Nicholl, Southampton's manager, who

had already used his substitute.

Yet Wright had earlier been anything but convincing.

Clive Allen's acceleration over five yards is not as explosive as that of Butragueno, Spain's centre forward, for instance. But it was too sharp for Wright on several occasions and particularly during a first half that was notably uncomfortable for Southampton's defender.

Another of Southampton's internationals, Clarke, was pulled out of Northern Ireland's game against Israel. He and McNally, similarly the victim of an ankle injury, have been replaced by Quinn, of Swindon Town, and Doherty,

of Linfield, who won his only other cap against the same opponents.

The withdrawal of Phillips from the Welsh party threatens to prolong the argument about whether clubs should make their players available for their country. Mike England, the Wales manager, who has also lost another midfield player in Jackett, is for the motion. Coventry City are against it.

Although Phillips is fit, Coventry are not prepared to take the risk of his being injured in the match against the Soviet Union at Swansea. They are already certain to be without Emerson and McGrath, both of whom are suspended, during Saturday's FA Cup fifth-round tie at Stoke City.

England was so infuriated that he contacted the Football Association and the Professional Footballers' Association in an attempt to reverse Coventry's decision. Gordon Taylor, the PFA's secretary, offered him sympathy but added that "I'm not sure there is much I can do".

Scotland's lone doubt for the European championship tie against the Republic of Ireland concerns Narey. Although he played on Saturday, he is still feeling the effects of influenza and has been advised to stay away from the team hotel. McCoist has been summoned to replace the injured Sharp.



Three men in a boat: Stewart, Matheson and Macdonald seeking togetherness on the Tiddway (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Oxford's lips are sealed

By Jim Raitton

Fears of a further Oxford Boat Race meeting surfaced yesterday as the crew were ordered not to talk to the Press after disparaging remarks by oarsmen and coaches appeared in *Cherwell*, the Oxford University student newspaper.

Hugh Matheson, the coach, forbade the crew to give interviews to the Press, which presumably includes himself and Dan Topolski, the chief coach, who are rowing correspondents for leading newspapers.

Oxford's lack of harmony off the water was aggravated by a rowing practice yesterday. Gavin Stewart felt ill and was not able to pull his weight.

Matheson, who has not, fortunately, barred himself from talking as one member of the Press to another, was in the boat as a substitute and told me: "I have stepped into rough top crews before but there is always oomph and sharpness in the catch as the oars meet the water. That at times is missing in the Oxford crew".

I am beginning to wonder if the Oxford crew will find peace of mind and body after the walkout of the top Americans. There are still ramblings behind the scenes and within the crew and the Boat Race is less than six weeks away.

Over the weekend they took on London University. While it was by no means a St Valentine's Day massacre in sport, the rowing was on Saturday, London's purples were the racier crew and finished on top.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY CREW: H. M. P. (Oxford's 1st and 2nd crews), P. A. G. (Oxford's 3rd crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 4th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 5th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 6th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 7th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 8th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 9th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 10th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 11th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 12th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 13th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 14th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 15th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 16th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 17th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 18th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 19th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 20th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 21st crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 22nd crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 23rd crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 24th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 25th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 26th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 27th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 28th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 29th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 30th crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 31st crew), P. A. G. (Oxford's 32nd crew), P. A. G. 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